CARTER DAVID OBERGFELL

Plaintiff,

- vs - Index Number 21-CV-00721

CITY OF JAMESTOWN,
CITY OF JAMESTOWN CLERK,
JAMESTOWN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
JAMESTOWN POLICE CHIEF TIMOTHY JACKSON,
COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA,
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY SHERRIFF'S OFFICE,
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY SHERRIFF JAMES B. QUATTRONE,
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY UNDERSHERRIFF DARRYL W. BRALEY,
JOHN DOES 1-10, said names being fictitious
but intended to be any other individual/officers
involved in the within incident and employees
of the CITY OF JAMESTOWN and/or JAMESTOWN POLICE
DEPARTMENT in their individual and official
capacities,

and JOHN DOES 1-10, said names being fictitious but intended to be any other individual/officers involved in the within incident and employees of the COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA and/or CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY SHERRIFF'S OFFICE in their individual and official capacities,

Defendants.

Examination Before Trial of CARTER DAVID OBERGFELL, taken pursuant to Federal Rules, via virtual teleconference, on August 16, 2023, commencing at 10:16 a.m., before PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, Notary Public.

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15	(STIPULATI	ONS: Waive filing of
16	the transc	ript, waive Oath of the Referee,
17	reserve al	l objections until trial, with
18	exception	of objections as to form.)
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			3
1		INDEX	
2	EXHIBITS:		PAGE:
3		amestown Police epartment General Order	4
4 5	PLAINTIFF'S J. EXH. B	.11.01. Three Pages. amestown Police epartment General Order	4
6	PLAINTIFF'S J	.02.12. Four Pages. amestown Police epartment General Order	4
7	PLAINTIFF'S	.02.05. Six Pages. Jamestown Police epartment General Order	4
9	4 PLAINTIFF'S J	.05.08. Four Pages. amestown Police epartment Incident Report	4
10	D. P.	ated 12/10/20. Two ages. amestown Police	4
12	F	epartment Use of Force orm. Document 14-3. Two ages.	
13 14	PLAINTIFF'S J. EXH. H D.	amestown Police epartment Case File #1044 ncident Report. Document	4
15 16	PLAINTIFF'S J. EXH. I De	4-5. Two Pages. amestown Police epartment Case File #1018 ncident Report. Two	5
17	PLAINTIFF'S E	ages. MS Call Document 14-7.	5
18	PLAINTIFF'S REXH. K	ight Pages. equest for Examination of erson. Document 14-3.	5
19	0:	ne Page.	
20		* * * *	_
21	EXAMINATIONS:		PAGE:
22	BY MR. ZACCAGNIN BY MS. D'AGOSTIN		6 9 9
23		* * * *	

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5
1
          PLAINTIFF'S EXH. I Jamestown Police
 2
                          Department Case File #1018
                           Incident Report.
3
                                             Two Pages.
          PLAINTIFF'S EXH. J EMS Call Document 14-7.
 4
 5
                          Eight Pages.
 6
          PLAINTIFF'S EXH. K Request for Examination
 7
                          of Person.
                                      Document 14-3.
8
                          One Page.
9
          MR. RAIMONDO: The witness's identity is
   State Trooper Carter, C-A-R-T-E-R, Obergfell,
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11
   O-B-E-R-G-F-E-L-L.
12
          THE REPORTER: Any objections to remote
13
   notarization?
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          MR. ZACCAGNINO:
                           No.
15
          MR. RAIMONDO: None from the city.
16
          MS. D'AGOSTINO: Reserve read and sign, yes,
17
   please.
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   CARTER DAVID OBERGFELL, 200 East
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   Third Street, Jamestown, New York, 14701, after
   being duly called and sworn, testified as follows:
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EXAMINATION BY MR. ZACCAGNINO:

Q. Hi, Trooper. I'm Blake Zaccagnino. I represent Christian Powell. He was involved in a few different incidents with the Jamestown Police back in December of 2020.

The first thing I want to ask you was: What do you want me to call you? Do you want me to call you Trooper? You know, anything you prefer. I don't want to be disrespectful. I want to, you know, make sure --

- A. You can call me Trooper Obergfell.
- Q. Okay.
- A. Whatever. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. Okay. Before we start, I just wanted to make sure that -- you know, I just wanted to go over a couple of different ground rules.

The first one, I just want to, first and foremost, understand the questions I'm asking.

Sometimes, you know, I'll be talking fast and I might be confusing. So just let me know. I'm not trying to trick you or anything.

And then the second thing is just to make

sure we can have one person talking at a time because it's extremely hard over Zoom because there's a delay with the sound and all that. So I'll do my best to do that for you. Okay?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And I have a bunch of questions about your background and training, which I'll get into in the beginning.

Not anything extensive or super long, but you know, I'll refer you to the different time frames that I'm interested in regarding that.

But mainly, I'm interested in how things were back in December of 2020 at Jamestown, you know, if I ask you about a policy or something like that. Okay?

- A. Okay.
- Q. So Trooper, I was wondering if you could just briefly take us through your education and training, maybe from high school until now.

It doesn't have to be, you know, at every detail, but just the main points of your education and training.

A. Sure. Well, I was -- I graduated high

school in 2016, and then I -- I went from there on to -- I did two years with Jamestown Community College. Mostly, that was on the -- at the Olean campus. A lot of it was online.

In 2018 -- in September of 2018, I started with the Chautauqua County Sheriff's Academy, and I was sponsored by the Cattaraugus County Sheriff's Office to go to that.

I completed my training there in 2019, and started working as a -- as an officer going from there.

Did you want me to go into the training --

Q. Sure.

A. So it was -- there was academic training in classroom. There was physical training every day. It ranged from everything going from penal law to, you know -- you know, doing scenarios and that sort of thing.

So basically, encompassing, you know, the basic training needed to become a police officer.

Q. And now, when you finished your -- the training that you talked about, what was your first job as an officer?

A. So I was sponsored by the Cattaraugus County Sheriff's Office. I did my -- my initial field training with them. I had a part-time job with them pretty much right out -- right out the gate, graduating.

Shortly after that, I was hired by the Franklinville Police Department -- it's a village -- and I did that for a few months.

In November of 2019, I was hired full time by the Village of Allegany Police Department. And at that time, I was working that full-time job and then my part-time job with Franklinville and the Cattaraugus County Sheriff's Office.

So I had -- had three jobs -- three jobs at that time as a police officer. And then in January of 2020, I got hired by the City of Jamestown.

- Q. Okay. And --
- A. At that time, I resigned from those other agencies when I got hired by the City of Jamestown.
- Q. And then now you're currently with the New York State Troopers?
 - A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you start with them?

- A. In November of 2022, I started with the state police and I've been there since then.
 - Q. Why did you leave Jamestown?
- A. I was just looking for a -- just a bigger agency, more opportunity, benefits. That's really all it boils down to.
- Q. Can you take us through -- you know, I have a general idea, but just the day-to-day, your -- your day-to-day activities, I guess, with each of those agencies?
- So I know that you mentioned Cattaraugus County, Franklinville, the Village of -- did you say the Village of Allegany?
 - A. Allegany, yes, sir.
- Q. And then the City of Jamestown, can you just briefly take us through your day-to-day activities with them or with each agency?
- A. Yes, sir. So the only -- the only agency where my role would have been a little bit different was the Cattaraugus County Sheriff's Office.
- I did do some road patrol work there, but

most of that was court security and then some prisoner transports.

But then moving onto Franklinville,
Allegany, and Jamestown, that was road patrol. So
answering calls for service, conducting traffic
stops, just normal day-to-day activities of a
police officer.

- Q. And can you tell us about any sort of training and experiences that you got in supervising prisoners or inmates in general?
- A. Well, we -- we receive training in the sheriff's academy regarding taking prisoners into custody, but in terms of training I received with -- are you referring to in the jail or --
- Q. I would say in -- maybe in both scenarios. So if you arrest somebody when you're on the road and then -- you know, versus when you have someone at the jail.

Just supervising an inmate when you have them in your custody, you know, that's mainly what I'm interested in.

A. Right. So we're trained that, whenever we arrest somebody, that we take them into our

custody, they are under our supervision; they're under our care.

We are to, you know, provide them the supervision and care that we're required to do.

Basically, that's -- that's what the training amounts to, is that, when we take somebody into custody, they're our responsibility.

- Q. And can you -- can you tell us about any sort of training or experiences, you know, just kind of building on that that you got regarding supervising inmates who might be suicidal and/or have a tendency to harm themselves?
- A. Right. So our -- our -- we have, in New York, we have mental health law, specifically 9.41.

So when we have prisoners that, you know, make ideations or actions that give us reasonable cause to believe that they're going to be a threat to themselves or others, we file 9.41 paperwork, which is -- it requires them to receive a mental health evaluation.

Q. And how does that work, the 9.41? Can you just kind of take us through, I guess, the

process of if you -- if you identify someone who, like you said, is suicidal or making some sort of ideations, what sort -- can you take us through the process that you would go through regarding a 9.41?

A. Well, the process can vary depending on the circumstances. So depending on -- ultimately, when we file 9.41 paperwork, the individual is going to receive some kind of mental health evaluation from a certified facility.

So in the City of Jamestown, that was UPMC Chautauqua. They are capable of handling mental health evaluation, and they have staff on duty to handle those situations.

So depending on -- like I said, the situations can vary. Ultimately, what's going to happen is we're going to fill out a form that details what we observed, what -- what the subject said, what their actions were, fill out a form that details everything.

We will transport them to the hospital either in our car or sometimes we would transport them in an ambulance, again, depending on the circumstances.

And essentially, drop them to the care, we would turn them over to the hospital, the care of the hospital. We would give them the appropriate paperwork. And at that point, generally, they would be out of our custody.

- Q. And then are there situations where you send someone to UPMC and then they're evaluated and it's determined that they can go back into your care?
- A. Well, like I said, generally, once we take them to the hospital and we turn them over to the hospital, all our proceedings with them are complete.

So I never had -- I don't believe that I observed a case where we dropped them off at the hospital for a 9.41, they were in our custody, we took them to the hospital, and then went back to the hospital to take them back into our custody afterwards, aside of if something happened at the hospital where they needed to be taken into custody again.

Q. And is that -- is that a decision that -- that would be made by the City of Jamestown

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officers based on their observations whether or not you would send them to UPMC as a 9.41 or is that something that has to come from a higher entity or, you know, some other entity outside of the City of Jamestown police?

- A. No, sir. Any officer can observe actions that would lead us to believe that they're going to be a threat to themselves or others, and we can make that determination.
- And can you tell us about, I guess -- I 10 Q. 11 don't know the best way to phrase this, but the --12 I don't want to say the amount of suicidal 13 ideations or self-harming threats an inmate would 14 have to make or someone that you have in your 15 custody to make prior to you sending them out 16 for -- sending them out to UPMC as a 9.41. 17 Is there any sort of time frame that you

give or can you take us through that -- that process?

- A. Time frame as to what? I don't necessarily understand.
- Q. Sure. So for example, if an inmate is saying, you know, I want to kill myself, or is, you

know, hitting their head off a wall or something like that, is there a time frame that you give, you know, to allow that sort of behavior to continue or those threats to be made before you send them out to a 9.41?

Like, if it's a one-time threat or one-time incident, do you automatically send them out to a -- is it 9.41 or is there sort of a time frame where you observe, let them calm down possibly, and then you would keep them in your custody?

A. Well, again, the situations vary greatly between -- because not necessarily everybody that we 9.41 is being taken into custody for criminal charges.

So the -- the time in which from -- the time from which we hear or observe actions or ideations that lead us to believe that they're a threat to themselves or others can vary from the time that they actually go to the hospital.

So there's -- there's no -- there is no time requirement, per se, that there -- or amount of statements that we need to hear to -- that doesn't -- that does not change the time in which

we transport them to the hospital for their evaluation.

Q. And based on your training and experiences in Jamestown policy, what side of the spectrum would you lean as far as when you would send somebody out for a 9.41 if, for example -- I guess on one end of the spectrum, if they were to make one 9.41, say, for example, I'm going to kill myself or one incident of self harm that you observe where you say, this one person did this one incident and they have to be 9.41 or are you closer to the side of giving them time to maybe settle down?

Because I'm guessing a lot of people that you bring into your custody are pretty upset, so are you -- which end of the spectrum were you at when you were working at Jamestown?

A. So again, that is -- if they make -- as a police officer, we're required to -- if they make any ideations whatsoever, it doesn't -- regardless of whether they make it and then five minutes later, they're okay, if they make any ideation where we believe it was a credible threat of harm

to themselves or others, we're required to file that paperwork regardless of, you know, five minutes later they're fine.

We still have to file that paperwork, and then the hospital staff and counselors can determine whether or not that they're their mental state has calmed.

- Q. And you -- what's the -- what's your understanding based on your training and experiences of what the reasoning is for that, for the 9.41?
- A. To -- as, I guess in simple terms, to protect themselves from self harm or -- and to protect other people if they're threatening other people from them -- from them harming them.
- Q. And when you were working at

 Jamestown -- and I guess, you know, I'll -- I'll

 get into your memory of your interactions with

 Christian that night.

But aside from that experience, have you had any other experiences where you dealt with inmates that were either threatening suicide, threatening self harm, or physically harming themselves in one

way or the other when you had them in your custody?

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. And how often would that happen? Is that something that you experienced on, like, a daily basis, weekly, monthly, or do you have any estimate of time --
- A. That's -- that's very difficult to speak to, how often it was, but I've had -- I've had multiple experiences of taking prisoners into custody that were -- that exhibit those behaviors and made those statements.
- Q. And what sort of other precautions do you take, you know, based on your training and experiences in those situations where -- you know, I'm assuming that you probably have to take time to fill out the 9.41 paperwork, and you know, it probably takes time for them to get transported to the hospital.

So what sort of precautions are taken in the interim time frame, I guess, from maybe your first observation of threats of self harm or suicidal ideation or actual self harm and when they're out of your care?

You know, like, do you -- do you know what I'm saying? I'm sorry. That was a long question.

A. Are you speaking to when we have somebody in our custody as in -- in our jail?

Because there are -- there are -- the situations vary greatly from if we have criminal charges on somebody and they were being held in our jail to if we didn't have a criminal charges and they were going straight to the hospital.

- Q. Yeah. So I'm speaking more to the situation where someone has criminal charges against them and either in transport, you know, from the scene of a crime to the jail and in the jail. That's mainly what I'm interested in.
- A. So if someone's been arrested on criminal charges and they need to go to the jail, to whether that be booking procedures or waiting on an arraignment, when somebody makes those comments or actions that lead us to believe they're a threat to themselves or others, they would become a constant watch.

So basically what that means, when they're in the jail, we have a jail officer in the City of

Jamestown.

They would be standing by, and they would have to be within the sight of the officer, and -- and they're under constant supervision, basically, to protect them from themselves.

So whether that means that they're waiting for their arraignment or being booked, they're under the constant supervision of the jail officer.

- Q. And what's the -- and you know, again, it may seem obvious, and I apologize if it does, but what's the main reasoning for that based on your training and experiences, the -- you know, putting someone like that under constant observation?
- A. Right. So it's -- if somebody makes suicidal ideations, it's -- to make sure that they aren't able to -- so the -- can you ask the question again, sir?
- Q. Sure. What's the main reason of why someone in that category would be put under constant observation?
- A. Right. So if somebody is making suicidal ideations or actions that lead us to

believe that, it's to protect them from being able to complete those statements that they -- or that they made and, you know, make sure that they don't become -- they don't have the ability to -- to commit suicide while they're in our custody and so on.

- Q. And now, is -- are the policies -- the policies and procedures that we've talked about, do they differ if you have an inmate or a -- you know, someone that's in your custody that maybe is not making suicidal ideations, but is, for example, banging their head off a wall or punching a wall or doing things like that where they're harming themselves, are there any different policies and procedures that apply to that other than what we've already talked about or is it all pretty similar where, if someone's acting out actions of self harm, it would be the -- the policy and procedure would be pretty similar to if they're making suicidal ideations?
- A. Yep. If somebody begins harming
 themselves, they would become a constant watch as
 well.

Q. Okay. Okay. And how does that play into the -- the 9.41 that we talked about?

So -- because it sounded like, earlier -- and I'm sorry. I could just be misunderstanding that, but if someone that you're dealing with makes a suicidal threat, then they're brought to the hospital as a 9.41.

But how does that -- how does that play into the constant observation?

A. Okay.

- Q. Does it differ?
- A. Well, everybody that -- I guess there's a constant watch in the jail doesn't necessarily mean that they're a 9.41.

So there are other criteria that we had in place in the jail that would -- that would constitute somebody as a constant watch, but if somebody is a 9.41, they are automatically a constant watch.

And once they are done with their proceedings in the jail, whether that be booking or awaiting their arraignment, they would be transported to the hospital for their evaluation.

Q. Oh. I gotcha.

- A. Whereas everybody that is a constant watch -- not everybody that's a constant watch doesn't necessarily get a mental health evaluation once they're done with the proceeding.
- Q. Gotcha. Okay. Okay. And what sort of -- I guess, what sort of techniques or tools does -- does Jamestown have in a constant-observation scenario to prevent an inmate from -- from self harm?

For example, I saw a reference in some of the paperwork in the video to, like, a restraint chair?

You know, can you talk to us about any tools that Jamestown has available to prevent an inmate from harming themselves?

A. Right. So there is -- there is a restraint chair in the jail. I would say -- I would probably say that that's the only tool in the jail to prevent them from harming themselves, aside from the other restraints that we had, whether that be the -- the temporary wrist restraints that were on the bench or -- it really is the temporary wrist

restraints and then the restraint chair.

- Q. Are there any sort of -- you know, like, padded cell or protected cell or, you know, like a -- and this can sound kind of odd, but like a helmet that inmates wear if they're thrashing and hitting their head that Jamestown had?
 - A. No, sir.

Q. Okay. Okay. And can you talk to us about the -- just the, I guess, general policies and procedures regarding constant observation and, I guess, where it would happen?

For example, I know from watching video in this case, it seemed like Christian was -- when he was at the Jamestown booking, he was on a bench, and then there was an officer that was at a desk that, you know, was able to see him.

Is that generally where constant -- constant observations happen or --

A. So there -- there's a few places where a constant watch can be put. And that -- that also depends on -- that can depend on a bunch of -- multiple different scenarios.

So there's -- there's policies regarding

whether the -- the jail officer that day is a male or female, and there's policies regarding how many males and females are constant watches and who is in the jail.

If you have multiple constant-watch prisoners, obviously, you can't put six people on one bench. So there -- there is -- the booking bench is what -- what you saw in the video, and that's what that's referred to.

That's one area where somebody is able to wait for their proceedings under constant watch. There is one cell that is able to be used for constant watches that's in the view of the jail officer.

And there is another bench in the hallway that is able to be used for constant watches that's also in the view from in the booking -- in the booking area.

And then the restraint chair is also there where -- when need be, the prisoners can go there.

Like I said, there are different -- there's different situations where it dictates where people -- where people will sit.

- Q. And what situations, based on your training and experiences at Jamestown, are inmates put into the restraint chair and --
 - A. Right.

- Q. -- and --
- A. So when somebody is actively resisting and actively -- actively creating harm to themselves, in that moment, if they're performing those actions, they would go into the restraint chair.
- Q. Okay. Okay. And -- and what function does the restraint chair play? It just kind of locks them in place and then they can't, you know, perform self-harming acts or --
- A. Yeah. It -- it basically immobilizes the subject. Their -- their both wrists would be immobilized. Both ankles would be immobilized.

There's also a strap that would come over their chest preventing them from being able to move their chest up and down. The chair's padded.

Q. Okay. I'm just jumping around on the background section because we've covered a lot. So let me see.

Can you tell us about, I guess, any sort of training or experiences that you've had, I guess, in any of your time working as a trooper or an officer or sheriff where you observe someone that you have in custody, their -- their mental health kind of deteriorates or gets worse over a period of time?

Because I'm guessing there's a lot of situations where if you arrest someone in the middle of the night, the -- there's going to be a -- you know, there could be several hours before their arraignment.

You know, have you observed that sort of thing happen in any of your experiences?

- A. Have I observed somebody's mental-health state deteriorate as they were in custody? Is that the question?
 - Q. Yeah. Yes.
- A. Yes. I've -- I've observed people that have come to the jail and then -- me working as a jail officer, it was on rotation.

So there were multiple shifts where I was the jail officer. And I have seen people come in

and, as the night goes on, they become a constant watch or a 9.41 constant, whereas they came in and did not constitute constant supervision, but as the night went on, that changed and they became constant watch. Yes, I have observed that.

Q. And what sort of -- and I -- I don't want to sound disrespectful, but -- so I don't know if this is the proper term, but what sort of, for lack of a better term, signs and symptoms do you look out for in someone that is going through that process of where you're observing them?

You know, maybe they come in in one mental state and, as the night goes on, they're getting worse and worse. Are there any hallmark or typical signs and symptoms that you see?

A. I would say that the statements that they're making to me is probably the biggest.

Whatever kind of ideations they're having, I would say, is the biggest indicator of what -- what their mental state is.

And then obviously, when it progresses to -to their actions, that also becomes different.

Those are all indicators of their mental

health and whether or not they need to have constant supervision.

- Q. And I would guess -- and you can tell
 me if I'm wrong, but the worse off that you're
 seeing someone as far as, you know, what we've been
 talking about, their mental health getting worse
 and worse and worse, they're making statements over
 time, they seem to be -- you know, maybe they
 started as not a constant observation, but then
 they go to one, you're -- as that happens, you're
 on higher alert of, I have to watch this person to
 make sure that they don't hurt themselves or acts
 out in their ideations?
- A. You're saying as they are -- as -- when they become a constant watch?
 - Q. Yeah.

A. Yep. When -- yep. When somebody becomes a constant watch, they're on constant watch for a reason, whether that be their statements or their actions.

And that is -- that's the whole purpose, is to -- to, you know, maintain that they're not able to complete any kind of suicidal actions.

- Q. And the same would go for -- for just self harm in general? So for example, hitting their -- banging their head off a wall or punching a wall or things like that?
 - A. Right.

- Q. Okay. Okay. Did you receive any sort of training in -- with the City of Jamestown regarding mental health conditions in general and how to respond to certain, you know, mental health disorders or was it just kind of general training and, you know, things that we've been talking about?
- A. We received general training in the sheriff's academy. There is -- there was a mental health block of curriculum that we received.

I don't -- I do not recall any in-service training with the City of Jamestown regarding mental health response.

- Q. Okay. Okay. And we talked about constant observation. What are the other levels of observation?
- Is there just -- is there, like, hourly and then, you know, every ten minutes or can you

explain the different levels of supervision other than constant?

A. Sure. When I was in Jamestown, the jail officer is required to conduct a jail check, we called it, every 30 minutes.

So that -- it's -- it's just every 30 minutes -- at least every 30 minutes. So if -- if something comes up and a jail check is conducted, you know, at 25 minutes, as long as the next one's conducted within another 30 minutes, that was per policy.

So if somebody wasn't a constant watch, every 30 minutes, you would, essentially, walk by them, look at their state, and then mark down in a jail book -- it was the -- the jail log that they were secure and okay.

Q. And I've had a few -- I haven't had any other cases with Jamestown, but I've had a few with the County of Erie at their holding center.

And I know that they have, like, a log book that has, like, you know, the times of their checks and what they observed.

Is that -- is what you described pretty

similar to what they have at Jamestown?

A. I don't necessarily know what Erie County has.

I don't know what they mark down in their logs, but in Jamestown, it was just a lined log, and you would mark down a time that you conducted the check where all the prisoners were and their state and then sign your initials saying you conducted the check and that was every 30 minutes.

I -- I'm not exactly -- I would have to see
what Erie County's log book looked like.

- Q. And it's -- would that log book say who was -- who did the checks or who made the observations? I know you mentioned, you know, put had their initials, but would they have the name of the person?
- A. Your ID number would be on the -- on the check.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. And then -- yes.
- Q. And the reason for that -- is the reason for that the same as we've been talking about, just to make sure that the inmates are fine

and not harming themselves or not in any sort of harm or, you know, in any sort of distress or in need of help?

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Okay. Okay. Okay. I want to shift gears a bit and just to talk about any sort of training and experiences you had in the use of force in general.
- A. Sure. So at the -- well, do you want me to speak to the use of -- the training that I have now or the training that I had prior to December of 2020?
- Q. Maybe all. You know, all training is fine.
- A. Okay. So when I went to the sheriff's academy and graduated in 2019, prior to graduating, we received training on the use of force, you know, article 35.

We received training and defensive tactics and techniques that we can use to maintain control of subjects.

Later in my time in Jamestown, I actually -I received training to become a DCJS defensive

tactics instructor.

Then obviously going through the State

Police Academy, I received additional training in

defensive tactics and use of force.

And the state academy and the sheriff's academy have very similar curriculums regarding use of force and defensive tactics, but the additional training that I have, it was receiving certification to become a defensive tactics instructor while I was here in the City of Jamestown. That does not transfer over to the state police, though.

- Q. Okay. Okay. And part of that training in the use of force, did it involve studying the Use of Force Continuum?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And I don't need you to go into great detail, but can you just describe in layman's terms when the Use of Force Continuum is?
- A. Sure. So there's different levels of resistance that we can receive as officers. So there's passive resistance, which can essentially be described as, you know, dead weight. Right?

So if we're trying to take somebody into custody and they're just kind of laying there as dead weight, I would say that's probably the best description of just, like, a passive resistance.

Once we get into active resistance, that is -- that is them -- they're making actions that are -- it's resisting whatever actions that the police officer is directing them to do.

So pulling away; running away; tensing their arms; you know, refusing to put hands behind back, that would be considered active resistance.

Then you can get into combative and assaultive behavior. That's obviously them fighting back.

So once they begin fighting back, whether they're pushing, shoving, kicking, that gets into combative and assaultive resistance.

And then obviously, moving forward from that, you get into deadly-force situations where they're actively trying to, you know, harm you or use lethal force against you.

In terms of our -- our end of the -- the officer's end of the use-of-force spectrum, we have

different levels of use of force that we can use.

And that starts as simple as verbal commands. Verbal commands can be considered a use of force.

And then we get into soft-hand techniques, which, you know, can be kind of described as, you know, like grappling, you know, just using -- manipulating body parts, using soft hands so there's no striking involved or anything like that.

You have hard-hand techniques. That would get into striking, so punching, kicking, kneeing, using strikes against a combative subject.

Then there's -- we have intermediate weapons. So that looks like TASER, pepper spray, batons.

And then you go further down the line into use of deadly force. So obviously, whatever deadly force -- or whatever means of deadly force that is, that would be our -- that's -- that is the peak of our -- of our end of the spectrum.

Q. Are there any sort of deescalation techniques that you learned to try and use the least amount of force as possible in a situation?

A. Right. So any time that we are arresting somebody, we're -- it's our responsibility to use the least amount of force necessary to take them into custody.

There -- there's obviously talking to somebody, trying to, you know, use verbal commands. It's obvious that's the goal, but when it -- when the situation escalates, sometimes, you unfortunately have to use more force than just verbal commands.

- Q. And can you talk to us about any -- any training or experiences that you had -- that you've had regarding the use of force that -- or I don't know if I want to say the use of force, but the -- handling a situation where you're trying to get somebody into handcuffs or, you know, you're trying to get them into your custody, and they're doing things like bashing their head -- their head off the ground or doing other things -- other actions of self harm?
- A. Any training that I have regarding handling subjects like that?
 - Q. Mm-hmm.

A. Okay. Well I would -- I would refer back to the training that I received in the academy for defensive tactics and the use of force.

When we're in a situation like that, we have to take everything into consideration. And when we're -- when we're dealing with a resisting subject, our main priority is taking that subject into custody. Right?

So getting there as quickly and efficiently as possible, getting that subject into custody so we can move on and provide the aid is what our goal is.

- Q. Okay. And is there any sort of training that -- training or techniques that you use in that situation where you're trying to get someone into custody and they're hitting their head off the ground or thrashing and they're -- you know, you can see that they're hurting -- they're hurting themselves? I'm sorry.
- A. Right. So just maintaining -maintaining as much control of the subject as
 possible. So whether that be using -- we would
 call it, like, a knee-on-top position.

So just basically, you know, controlling an upper-body area using kind of, like, the shin area of your leg, like, kneeling down on the body, chest area, abdomen area, just upper body in general, just using that pressure to maintain control of the subject.

We have techniques that -- wrapping up legs to control the lower body of the subject.

Those are all ways that we are able to control the actions of somebody while we are attempting to take them into custody.

- Q. And -- and you know, from what it sounds like -- and again, correct me if I'm wrong -- that that's a goal and a priority for you as a police officer to get someone into custody and to, I guess, not injure them or let them injure themselves, right? That's --
- A. Using the minimal force necessary to get somebody into custody is our goal.
- Q. Okay. And then can you talk to us about any sort of policy and procedure that you would -- that you've -- you would follow in the situation of -- you know, that we've been talking

about, where you're dealing with a person that is in your custody who, during the course of an arrest, is, again, thrashing, harming themselves.

Is there any sort of process or procedure that you follow in getting them in your vehicle and transporting them to bookings to prevent them from continuing the self-harming behavior as far as, like, different restraints or, you know, a different way that they're put into the car?

Is there any sort of policy and procedure on that?

- A. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. Are there any sort of precautions
 that -- that you would take in that situation -- in
 those situations where you've dealt with that type
 of inmate as far as transporting them to make
 sure -- make sure that they don't hurt themselves
 in a similar way on the way to wherever you're
 transporting them, whether it be booking or court
 or somewhere else?
- A. In the patrol car, it's difficult because there's a barrier between us and the -- and the -- somebody who's been taken into custody.

But there have been times where we would ride, like, in an ambulance and maintain control in an ambulance, but in a patrol car, it's difficult.

The -- I would say getting them to the -- to the location where you're transporting them as quick as possible and safe as possible is what would be the -- the course of action that we would take.

Q. And are there any -- are there any situations where you would hand -- handcuff a self-harming inmate or -- you know, that's kind of a general term, but an inmate that -- that we've been talking about doing actions of self harm over the course of an arrest where, you know, you would restrain them differently as far as handcuffing them in the front or, you know, handcuffing their -- I'm just kind of making stuff up -- handcuffing their wrist to their ankles or something like that?

Is there any sort of different restraint procedure that you follow --

- A. No, sir.
- Q. -- regarding -- okay. Okay.

And that barrier that -- that you mentioned in the Jamestown police cars, what is it made out Is it, like, Plexiglass or --

- I'm not exactly sure the material that Α. it's made out of, but it would appear to be, like, a Plexiglass window.
- Okay. Okay. And in -- and in December of 2020 -- in December of 2020, you were working for City of Jamestown, right?
 - Yes, sir. Α.
- Q. Okay. Okay. And I think you mentioned your -- what was your official job title in -- on December 10th of 2020?
- 14 Α. Patrolman.

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- Okay. And were you -- were you working Q. 16 on that day, December 10th of 2020?
- 17 Yes, sir. Α.
- 18 Can you tell us the -- I guess, the --19 the shift that you were -- that the -- I'm sorry --20 the shift that you worked that day as far as the time frame? 21
- 22 Yes, sir. It would be 11:00 p.m. to Α. 23 7:00 a.m.

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Q. Who did you -- who did you work with?

- A. In terms of that night, that evening?
- Q. Sure. Yes.

A. So it would have been the supervisor that night was Lieutenant Robert Ward. We had a command officer on the desk; that would be -- at the time, he was a patrolman. Now, he's a sergeant.

That would be Christopher Schimek, Patrolman Kaitlin Johanson, Mark Conklin, Kevin Wise, and then myself.

Q. Okay. And was that the whole -- can you -- I'm sorry. I could rephrase.

Who was working on road patrol and who was working at -- is it -- is it Jamestown booking? Is that what you would call it?

- A. The city jail, city holding center, either way. Our -- our jail officer was Mark Conklin.
- Q. Was there only one jail officer that would -- or only one officer that would be in the jail and then everyone else is on their own?
 - A. Well, so there's a desk officer working

the front desk and the command desk for either walk-in complaints or whatever that may be.

There's a jail officer who's responsible for the jail and then yes, aside from that, everybody else would be assigned to working road patrol.

- Q. Okay. And do you know what period of time Christian was -- was in -- in the custody of Jamestown on December 10th of 2020?
- A. Our -- I believe our interaction with him began around 3:00 a.m. I'm not exactly sure on the exact time, but I believe it was approximately 3:00 a.m.

And then I -- I would leave at 7:00 a.m., and he would still be in the jail when I left -- left work that day and day shift would take over the responsibility of the jail. I do not know what time he would have left the custody of Jamestown.

- Q. Okay. Yeah. And I'm -- yeah. I'm guessing because his -- if he was arraigned the following day, which I think he was, it obviously -- it would be after your shift? It ended at seven?
 - A. I would be off duty, yes, sir.

- Q. And do you know -- and it's okay if you don't, but do you know who was working on the day shift on December 10th?
 - A. I do not recall that, no, sir.
- Q. Okay. Okay. I just want to show you quickly, I'm not going to -- because I'm trying to keep this to two hours, but I just want to show you some policies really quickly.

And I'm -- we've already covered most of the stuff in them, so I'm just going to ask you if you recognize the policy and whether or not it was a policy that was in effect on the day of the incident. Okay?

A. Okay.

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Q. And I appreciate your patience. Thank
lower you. Okay. Okay. Let's see here.

Okay. I'm just going to share my screen really quick. Can you see my screen?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. Great. Let me go to -- let me see here. Okay.
- Okay. So I just want to show you what's been marked -- well, it hasn't been marked -- well,

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it's -- it has an A circled on the top-right
corner, and I added that so we can have something
to identify it by.

But I'm showing you what -- what is -- it hasn't been marked.

MR. ZACCAGNINO: Elliott and Mary, do you want to mark it as Exhibit A or something?

MS. D'AGOSTINO: Why don't we do Plaintiff's

9 A?

MR. ZACCAGNINO: Okay. Cool. Plaintiff's

11 A? Okay.

BY MR. ZACCAGNINO:

Q. Okay. I'm showing you what's been marked as Plaintiff's A. It's three pages, and on the top, it says Jamestown Police Department, General Order 1.11.01, use of force. And it says, effective date, February 27th of 1990.

Now, I -- I pulled this off the Internet, so I -- I just want -- I could go through it. I just want to ask you whether or not this was the -- or if this policy was in effect on December 10 of 2020. Okay?

A. Yes, sir.

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Q. And I could page down. I don't know if you need me to show you everything, but -- and then it looks like, on the third page -- I added page numbers as well just so we can refer to them -- it has different revise dates.

And it looks like 4/1/16 might have been the last one. Does this appear to be the use-of-force policy that was in force on December 10, 2020?

- A. Yes, sir.
- 11 Q. Okay. I'm sorry. My screen is all -12 okay.

I want to show you what's been -- what will be marked as Plaintiff's B. This is -- it has Jamestown Police Department General Order on the top and, under subject, it says, psychiatric -- psychiatric evaluation, slash, transports.

I could page through. It's four pages. I just wanted to know if -- if this policy was in effect on December 10 of 2020.

- A. I believe so, yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. And I could go to the bottom, too, and it probably -- it says issued 4/21/1990.

It has the most recent revised date, 1/30/15.

Okay. Okay. Yeah. And I pulled all of these off the Internet, so I'm sure we can always refer back to it. So -- okay.

I'm showing you what will be marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit C, and it has a C on the top-right corner, and it has 4.02.05, prisoner custody transport and treatment.

Can you tell us if this policy was effective on December 10 of 2020?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. And then on the bottom, it just has revised date 4/2/09? Okay.

So this appears -- this policy appears as if it was effective on December 10 of 2020?

16 **A.** Yes, sir.

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17 Q. Okay. Okay. I'm almost through the policies. Let's see.

And then I have Jamestown Police Department General Order on the top, and then maybe we can mark this as Plaintiff's Exhibit D. There's a D on the top-right corner.

It has, subject, suicide prevention program

referrals of prisoners for mental health and medical health service.

Does this policy appear -- I'm sorry. Was this policy in effect on December 10, 2020?

A. Yes, sir.

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 ${\bf Q}$. Okay. And then just looking at the bottom, it has revised date 3/21/12. So I'm -- okay.

And then the last policy is -- I'm sorry.

Okay. I'm showing you what will be marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit E. There's a D on the top, but I guess we could use this as E, and it has number 4.05.08.

And it has, subject, suicide prevention program referrals of prisoners for mental health and medical health service.

Was this policy in effect on December 10 of 2020?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. Okay. I can stop my sharing for now and go back to that shortly. Okay. I'm sorry.

 I just want to jump ahead in my notes here.
- Okay. So I figured that the easiest way

that I could probably do this is ask you generally about your interactions with Christian on December 10 of 2020, if any.

And then I could kind of break it down per incident because there was a few different incidents, and then I'll go through that with you.

And then I just have some incident reports that I just want to glance over with you. Okay?

A. Okay.

- Q. Okay. So I was just wondering if you could take us through your interactions with Christian Powell on December 10 of 2020 from start to finish.
- A. Sure. So I was working just regularly-scheduled patrol. I was dispatched to assist the Chautauqua Sheriff's Office, as they were -- it was -- a deputy in Fredonia was handling a call to service that occurred outside of our jurisdiction in -- in Chautauqua County.

However, the complainant, meaning Christian Powell, the caller, was in the city at the time.

So Deputy Madonia was responding to the Barrett Street -- he was responding to Barrett

Street to go to that call for service and speak to Christian regarding the details of that.

As he was responding to that, I was notified by my dispatch that he was handling a call for service with Christian Powell who had confirmed arrest warrants from the City of Jamestown.

So I responded to 111 Barrett with my partner, Kevin Wise, to assist Deputy Madonia while he handled that call for service.

And once that call to service was satisfied, then we would take Christian Powell into custody stemming from that warrant that we had out of our department.

So I respond on scene. I believe Deputy

Madonia was already there speaking to Christian. I

stood by as Deputy Madonia handled that call for

service, which again, that happened outside of our

jurisdiction.

My partner, Kevin Wise, also arrived on scene. He was -- he arrived after I did, and we were both standing by waiting for Deputy Madonia to satisfy that call.

And then once that call for service was

satisfied and Deputy Madonia obtained all the information that he needed to handle what he needed to satisfy that call for service, we advised Christian of the warrant that we had for him out of our agency.

Once we advised him that he was going to be under arrest, we made physical contact with Christian for the purpose of placing his hands behind his back to apply the temporary restraints or handcuffs.

Once we made physical contact with

Christian -- well, once I made physical contact

with Christian, I could immediately feel that his

arm had tensed up and he was refusing to put his

hand behind his back.

I gave him verbal commands to place his hands behind his back, and he refused to do so.

And at this point -- and this is in the winter. This is at night. We -- we did not know why he was refusing to put his hands behind his back.

He had multiple layers of clothing on. We don't know what he has in his pockets. We don't

know what he has underneath those layers of clothing.

He is actively resisting our commands to place his hands behind his back. At this point, we made a determination to place him on the ground to better maintain control of his actions.

When the subject is on the ground, it gives us -- it gives us more control to dictate the situation.

So we perform just -- I -- I know I was on his arm, and Officer Wise was -- he maintained control of the legs during the take down.

I -- I don't recall where Deputy Madonia was. I don't recall if he was on the other arm or not, but I know I was on one arm and Officer Wise was on the legs.

But we performed multiple-officer takedown where I was in control of his upper body and Officer Wise maintained control of Christian's lower body, and we placed him on the ground.

Once we placed him on the ground, I moved to a knee-on-top position to maintain control of Christian's upper-body area, and Officer Wise

maintained control of Christian's lower legs, basically just wrapping up his legs.

Deputy Madonia, I do know that, at this time, he was assisting in handcuffing. So at this time, Christian was on the ground and his hands were in the -- like, a turtle position, hidden underneath his body.

So he is laying on his stomach, face down.

I am knee on top. I have my -- my shin area

maintaining pressure on his upper body.

Officer Wise is on his legs, and now we need to perform hand extractions to be able to place him into custody using temporary wrist restraints.

So his hands are underneath. We begin to perform hand extractions. And again, it's dark out. He has multiple layers of clothing on. We don't know what's in his pockets.

We don't know at this time why he's resisting our commands and resisting arrest. So we begin to focus on getting those hands out because that is -- that is our main priority at the time, is placing him into custody.

So as I'm performing hand extractions,

Christian begins to hit his head against the ground. He does that for a period of time, and then he stops.

All throughout this incident, Christian is making multiple statements. He's -- he's acting in an elevated state. He was belligerent, refusing our commands.

So he begins to hit his head against the ground. He stops for a period of time. As we're placing handcuffs on him, he is continuing to resist.

He's continuing to make -- he would not relax, so we're maintaining pressure down on him. Once we place the handcuffs on, he begins to hit his head, again, against the ground.

At that time, I notice that there was blood coming from his face, and I noticed that, during the interaction and the struggle with Christian, a flashlight had come out from one of the -- one of our kits and fallen on the ground.

And I believe that that was what Christian was hitting his head on to cause the -- cause the bleeding.

So I removed the flashlight from that area, and I -- I maintained pressure on Christian's head so he wasn't able to lift it off the ground to continue smacking it on the ground.

At some time during this interaction, my partner, Officer Wise, had already called to EMS due to the bleeding.

Once we -- once Christian did relax, we were able to stand him up and start a preliminary search of his pockets, basically for the purpose of transporting him so to make sure that he doesn't have any weapons on him that can harm me or any other officers while we're transporting.

So we performed that search, and again, that is -- it's difficult to do in the winter, multiple layers on. It's very difficult to do a thorough search in those conditions, when somebody's handcuffed.

So we performed that search, and we begin to move him to marked patrol unit, J4, which was my vehicle.

And once we get to the vehicle, Christian again became -- he became belligerent. He was

resisting.

He would not go into the vehicle despite our verbal commands to him to get into the car. I unlock the vehicle and open up the -- the rear door for Christian to be placed in the car.

He refuses to get in the car, so I went around to the driver's side. We were on the passenger side at this time.

I went around to the driver's side. I actually got into the car, and I pulled him into the vehicle from the driver's side.

At that time, again, Christian was resisting. He was not complying with our commands.

EMS was advised to meet us in the jail at this time. So rather than them coming to the scene, we wanted to get him in an environment where it was easier to control him.

So again, we don't know why he's resisting us at this time. We don't know what else he has on him. So we advise EMS to stand by in the area of the jail.

So when it was safe for them to come in and evaluate Christian's injuries -- so --

Q. And now -- now -- I'm sorry. I don't
mean to interrupt you.

Was this -- was EMS called to 111 Barrett or are you talking -- you called to say, meet us at booking or at the jail?

A. My partner was the one who was communicating with dispatch regarding EMS. I -- from what I recall, I believe that, originally, they were -- he wanted EMS to work towards 111 Barrett.

But as the situation progressed and

Christian continued to resist, it was determined

that they would meet us in the jail area for a

better environment to maintain control of

Christian.

- Q. Okay. And then what happened from the point of transport to booking? So you know, when you eventually got him in the car to when he was at the jail?
- A. Right. So as Christian was in my back seat, as soon as I got into the driver's seat, I advised my command officer, who was -- who was working in the police station at the time, to meet

me in the jail area to assist with controlling Christian.

And Christian began to hit his head off the barrier that divided the driver's-seat area and the back-seat area.

So at this time, priority is getting him to -- to an area that we can control him and secure him as fast and as safely as possible.

So I began to transport to the city jail area, which was less than two minutes away from 111 Barrett. So within two minutes, I get to the jail.

There was actually a couple instances where

I hit a red light at an intersection, and I

activated my emergency lights to be able to go

through that red light and be able to get him to

the jail area quicker to provide medical assistance
and secure him faster.

So I believe that there are two --

Q. And what was -- what was the reason for that? Because he just kept bashing his head on the -- was he hitting his head on the divider between -- you know, that we talked about earlier that's in the car that separates the prisoners from

the officer?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay.
- A. Yep. So the -- the reason -- what was the reason for that? You asked --
- Q. Oh. The reason that you wanted to get to the jail as soon as possible and secure him.
- A. Right. So basically, the sooner that we got him secured and controlled, the sooner that we could have EMS personnel evaluate his injuries.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. So I believe that there were two intersections that I hit a red light at, and I activated my emergency lights to go through the intersection to get to the jail faster.

Once I get to the jail, the City of

Jamestown's Police Department and jail is located

underneath the city office building. So I get into

the police parking garage, which is where there's a
sally port.

A sally port is basically an area where we park our vehicles while we are transporting our prisoners to or from the jail. It's just a

contained area that's kind of separated from the rest of the police vehicles.

I think that there was already a vehicle parked in the sally port, so I just parked in the sally-port area.

At that time, Lieutenant Robert Ward was already there. Officer Johanson, Kaitlin Johanson; Officer Mark Conklin; and then Officer Christian Schimek, they were already standing by awaiting me to get into the area.

Once I got out of my vehicle, we have procedures in the city that we are not allowed to take any kind of firearm into the jail area.

So I got out of my vehicle, and I went to go secure my -- my issued-duty weapon in the locker area.

And basically, the reason for doing that was, because of Christian's actions while we were on scene and his actions in the vehicle, everything that he was stating to us, all of his -- his aggression towards us, I did not want to have to be maintaining control of Christian while securing my duty weapon before going into the jail area.

So I got out. I secured my duty weapon, and as I was walking back to my vehicle, the four officers that I had previously mentioned were already awaiting me to get into the area. They were already removing Christian from the vehicle.

Once Christian got out of the vehicle, he turned. He got out of the vehicle and was originally facing those four officers.

Once he got out, he turned and faced toward the vehicle again, and he hit his head multiple times against the trunk area of the vehicle, just kind of bending at the waist and hit his head against the trunk area.

He was again placed on the ground, and again, this is to maintain control of him.

Once -- if we can put the subject in between a fixed object and us, it gives us more vantage to control that subject. So --

Q. And -- I'm sorry. I didn't mean to interrupt you.

So just to back up briefly, so on scene, I think you mentioned when in the -- during the course of your arrest and trying to put him in

handcuffs, he was hitting his head off the ground?

A. Correct.

- Q. Do you know how many times he -- he did that?
 - A. I -- I don't know exactly how many times he did that, no, sir.
 - Q. Okay. Do you think it was -- because I know that you -- and tell me if I'm wrong, but I think you mentioned that a couple different occasions where he was doing it once, and then he stopped and then he did it again?
- **A.** Yes, sir.
 - Q. Can you tell us about anything that was done after the first time he did it from the -- from the first time he did it to the second time to prevent him from doing it again?
 - A. Well, again, our main concern is getting him into custody because, at the time, we -- we don't know why he's acting and resisting the way that he is.
 - So from the time that he hit his head against the ground initially, he relaxed. And again, we're focusing on making sure that he's not

reaching for weapons, he's not reaching for something that can hurt us.

So my focus was, once he relaxed, my focus went from him hitting his head to making sure that he was placed into custody.

So it wasn't until the second time that he was -- I believe he was handcuffed the second time that he did it -- that I looked underneath his head and noticed that there was a flashlight there, which is what I believe caused the contusion and the bleeding.

I removed the flashlight at that time and then just maintained pressure on his head so he wasn't going to lift it off the ground.

Q. And then, I know you mentioned on the way to -- from the time you got him in the car while he was on his way to the jail, he was hitting his head against the divider between you -- yeah -- you and the other officer.

Do you have an estimate of how many times he hit his head on the middle divider?

A. Well, I don't know how many times he actually hit his head. I believe it was two

instances, though, of essentially, like, rapid -- rapid hits against the divider.

Right as I began transport, leaving the scene, there was an instance of it and then another instance as I turned onto East Second Street, which is where the -- where the police department is located.

He began to do it again. And at that time, we were seconds away from the police station. And I -- there was another red light that we hit that I activated my emergency lights to go through the red light to get him into the station faster.

- Q. And other -- from what it sounds

 like -- and you can tell me if I'm wrong -- the

 steps that you took from the time he was in the car

 to the time that he was at the jail to prevent any

 further self harm was to basically get there as

 fast as you could, right? That was pretty much the

 main thing that you did?
- A. That was -- that was my main concern, was getting him to the jail as fast as possible and as safely as possible, yes.
 - Q. And in between the first instance when

he was in the patrol car and he started banging his head to the second instance, did you do anything else as far as, for example, pulling over and getting out and being -- you know, trying to restrain him further or anything or you were just -- you know, your focus was to just get there because you were close?

- A. I did not pull over to get out and restrain him further, no, sir.
- Q. Okay. Okay. And then you mentioned -so he's -- you get him to the jail, and then you're
 putting your gun away and then he's bashing his
 head -- was it on the trunk of the patrol car?
 - A. It was the trunk area, yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. And then you described who was on scene, the officers on scene.

And then in the car with you -- I'm sorry.

Can you tell me who was with you in the car?

- A. I was by myself in the vehicle.
- Q. Oh. You were by yourself. Okay.

And then you mentioned who was there right when you got on scene, right? We talked about who -- or I'm sorry. Right when you got to

booking, who came to --

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. -- your aid there? Okay. Okay.

And then do you know how many times he hit his head off the trunk of the car?

- ${\bf A.}$ I -- I don't recall the exact number. It was more than one.
- Q. And was there anything done from the time that you first got to booking until he started hitting his head to prevent that from happening as far as, like, you know, providing extra restraints or, you know, any -- any -- any other precaution or was your focus just to try to get him in and get your gun into --
- A. So you're saying from the time that we exited the vehicle until the time that he hit his head?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. That was immediate. As soon as he got out of the vehicle and my partners were able to place hands on him, his immediate action was to turn around and hit his head off the trunk of the vehicle.

There wouldn't have been time to place extra restraints on him at that time to prevent him from doing that.

Q. And I mean, by that point, did you have a, you know -- and this could sound silly, but by that point, he had hit his head on the ground at 111 Barrett, you know, however many times, then inside of the car, then on the trunk.

I mean, at that point, was -- did you have knowledge that he was -- he had a -- you know, he was either suicidal or had a tendency to try to harm himself because he had done it multiple times at that point?

- A. I had knowledge that he had done it multiple times prior to him hitting his head off the trunk, but I had -- for me to say that I would know what he continued to do, I can't speak to what I would have seen in the future.
- Q. Okay. And you -- on my end, I apologize. I think my -- my connection's bad.

What did you say? You had knowledge that --

A. I had knowledge that he had hit his head prior to getting out of the car.

Q. Okay. Okay. Okay. And I mean, what did you -- based on your training and experiences, what was your takeaway as far as the amount of supervision that Christian was -- was going to need in the jail based on his actions and why do you feel that way?

A. Well, it was already -- prior to getting him into the jail, he had already made -- with his actions and his statements, he made more than enough for us to make him a constant watch.

So it was -- prior to getting him into the jail, he was already determined to be a 9.41 constant watch.

Q. Gotcha. Okay. Okay. And then can you take us through -- or pick up -- and I apologize.
I cut you off.

Pick up from the time that you -- maybe after he hit his head on the trunk of the car at the jail to the -- the -- you know, and beyond.

A. Sure. So once he hit his head on the trunk, again, he was placed on the ground just to continue maintaining as much control of him as possible and to prevent him from continuing to hit

his head on that trunk.

Once he was on the ground, he -- he relaxed at this point. We got him up, and he was cooperative. So he actually -- he cooperatively walked into the jail.

And once we get him into the jail, again, our -- our main priority -- because -- because of how much clothing he had on because of the time of year, it was very difficult to perform a full search on scene.

So once we get him into the jail, we maintained the temporary wrist restraints on his hands. And I believe it was Chris Schimek, Officer Christopher Schimek, who began to retrieve all the property from him.

So this is going in every single pocket of his jacket, of his pants, everything, basically, taking everything away from him besides one shirt; one pair of underwear; one pair of pants; a pair of socks; and then in some cases, a pair of shoes.

But they -- we're required to take any laces out of shoes. So depending on the kind of shoes, sometimes people would just remain in their socks.

So we began to take his property from him. Once we were comfortable with the search, what we could do prior to taking off the temporary wrist restraints, those came off.

And at this time, we were able to take his jacket off and complete the search.

Again, at this time, Christian became relaxed. He became cooperative. He was not displaying any further actions of harming himself while we were taking his property, and he -- he appeared to have calmed down.

I completed the property log, and then once that was complete, like I said, Christian became cooperative and calm.

And I left the jail area to start my paperwork, and that was the end of that -- my interaction from the -- the start of me arriving at Barrett to me leaving the jail.

There may have been instances where I went back to the jail to secure photos, but the incident in and of itself, that's when I left the -- the area.

Q. Oh. Okay. Okay. And what was he

saying -- can you tell us about any threats of self harm or suicidal ideations that he made during the course of your interactions with him?

- A. He made multiple threats of self harm.

 He made multiple threats that he wanted to die.

 I -- I can't -- I don't remember enough to quote

 what he said, but it was multiple times he made

 suicidal ideations and -- and threats that he

 wanted -- he wanted police to harm him and that he

 wanted to harm himself.
- Q. And then -- so you mentioned that he was -- he was marked as a 9.41 constant observation when he got there?
 - A. Yes, sir.

Q. And now -- you know, I'm not going to show you the video. It's, like, five hours long, but what period of time was he in -- you know, to your knowledge -- because I know that we talked about earlier, where, if someone's a 9.41, generally, they're -- and you can tell me if I have a misunderstanding.

Generally, they're sent to the hospital pretty quickly and that, from your experiences, you

haven't really had it where someone's a 9.41, they go in the hospital and then they're back in your care.

Do you know the amount of time that passed from the time that he was at the jail to when he was sent to UPMC for a mental health evaluation per the 9.41?

A. Well, again, I mentioned that situations vary greatly. So there are situations where, when somebody is a 9.41 constant, they would remain at the jail as a 9.41 constant and complete their proceedings in the jail, whether that be their booking or their arraignment prior to being transported.

There -- there are not times where somebody is a 9.41 constant and we take them to receive their mental health evaluation and then we bring them back to the jail. They complete their criminal proceedings prior to being transported to the hospital.

So I -- again, I left for the day. I went off duty at 7:00 a.m., so I do not know the exact amount of time that would have passed between him

entering the jail and him receiving his mental health evaluation just because I don't know what time he got arraigned.

So I know that, from approximately 3:00 a.m., when my encounter started with him, he was in the jail shortly after that.

So at least from 3:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m., I know he was in the jail. I don't know what time he was arraigned during the day and then transported to UPMC.

Q. And is -- is the reason for that -- because obviously, the Jamestown -- the Jamestown booking is -- it's not -- it's more of like a temporary holding center.

And then once somebody is arraigned, they generally go to, like, Mayville or -- you know, I don't want to say an actual jail, but you know what I mean, where it's not just a booking --

A. Right. The purpose of the holding -or the purpose of the Jamestown city jail is to
maintain custody of somebody that is awaiting their
arraignment. So we don't hold people post their
arraignment.

So once they're arraigned, they're either going to be released on their own recognizance; released under supervision; or if the judge is able to set bail and feels it's appropriate, set bail and at that time they'll be transported to Mayville at the Chautauqua County Jail.

- Q. Is there any medical staff at Jamestown booking?
- A. Well, the -- there -- we don't have medical staff on -- that's assigned to our city jail, but the -- the fire department is located in the same building that the police department is, and they would regularly walk through the parking lot to evaluate subjects.
 - Q. Gotcha. Okay. When you were on scene at 111 Barrett, can you tell us about how many officers were on scene versus the amount of either suspects or other -- other witnesses that were on scene?
 - A. It was myself, Officer Kevin Wise, and then Deputy Madonia, in terms of officers. And then Christian Powell was on scene and then his mother, Sue Powell, was also on scene.

- Q. And where was Sue when this was happening? Like, was she at her doorway or was she interfering with you guys at all or no?
- A. I -- I wasn't concerned with Sue.

 My -- my concern was primarily with Christian. So

 I -- I don't know exactly where she was.

I just know that Christian was making comments to her and that she was in the area.

Q. Okay. And I think you mentioned earlier that he -- he tried to flee or he moved back a little bit. Can you describe that?

You know, if he -- if he made any attempts to get away from you guys at the scene at 111 Barrett and then how far he actually got?

A. No. I didn't mention that he tried to flee or get away. I said that he resisted.

So he refused to place his hands behind his back, and he maintained the same area that he was in. He didn't attempt to flee from us, but he was refusing to put his hands behind his back and keeping his arms in a position in front of him.

Q. Had you had any previous interactions with Christian before that night?

- A. Not that I recall. Not that I recall.
- Q. Okay. Do you know, did anyone -- did anyone else that was on the scene or at the jail, to your knowledge? If you don't, that's okay.
- A. I -- I can't speak for any interactions that they had, but I do not recall any interactions that I had with Christian prior to this incident.
- Q. And from the time that you let

 Christian know that he was -- that he was going to

 be under arrest and you had to bring him in to the

 time that force was used, did he make any sort of

 threats of harm to the -- to you guys?
 - A. I don't recall.

Q. Okay. Okay. Now, it seemed like, from my -- and you can tell me if this -- if this is what your memory was, but it seems like there was pretty lengthy conversation between the Chautauqua County Sheriff and Christian, and then, you know, before you guys actually tried to bring him into your custody.

But can you tell us about any sort of conversation that you had -- that you had with him or the other Jamestown officers had with him prior

to using force and trying to get him into custody?

A. Sure. So not -- very, very little was said. Like I said, it was -- it was the sheriff's office call to service.

So in regards to handling that, Deputy

Madonia took lead on that conversation. There -
there may have been a couple comments made

regarding that situation, but I don't -- I don't

recall exactly what was said. Very, very little

conversation.

Once Deputy Madonia more or less cued that he was complete with what he needed to handle, he -- he stated to Christian that there was some other matters that needed to be taken care of and that he was referring to the warrant that we had out for him.

- Q. Okay. Okay.
- A. One -- once he made that comment, basically, we explained that he had a warrant out of our agency and that he was going to be under arrest.

And at that time, we -- we made physical contact with him, and that's when that incident

started.

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- Q. And what was -- what was his -- what were the warrants for? Do you know if they were for, like, misdemeanors or felonies or --
 - A. It was a felony arrest warrant.
- Q. And do you know the -- just the basic details of it, like if it was, like, violating an order of protection or --
- A. It was -- it was a felony arrest warrant for criminal contempt, first, stemming from a domestic incident.
- Q. And was it contempt of -- like, did he

 not show up for court or something or did he

 just -- did he just violate an order of protection

 or --
 - A. I believe it was a violation of an order of protection.
 - Q. Okay. Okay. And do you know what -what he was eventually charged with, if there were -- and you don't have to give the exact details, but if they were misdemeanors or felonies?
 - A. From -- from the warrant or from this incident?

Q. I would say maybe both, if you could describe.

A. Well, the incident, I have very little knowledge on what the incident from the warrant is stemming from. I didn't have anything to do with that call to service.

So all I know is that he had the warrant for the criminal contempt, first, stemming from that domestic incident.

Regarding our incident that I dealt with him, he was charged with obstructing government administration; he was charged with resisting arrest and criminal mischief fourth.

- Q. And are those all misdemeanors or are those felonies?
 - A. Those are all misdemeanors.
- Q. Okay. Okay. Now, I know that you mentioned his -- his hands were -- were they down at his sides and he was tensing up or were they underneath him or -- I guess, from the time that you were first trying to make the arrest until the time you actually had him in handcuffs?
 - A. So when I first made physical contact

with him, his arm, his hands were down at his sides, maybe a little bit down in front of him.

And they were just -- they were down at his sides when he started to tense up and refused to put his hands behind his back.

- Q. Now, during that period of time, did -did it appear like he was reaching for anything,
 like he was reaching for a gun or reaching for his
 pockets or anything that you were able to --
- A. Well, the arm -- the arm that I was controlling, I -- I did not see him reach -- reaching for anything.

But again, I don't know why he is tensing up and refusing our commands. So I don't know if he's tensing up in an attempt to move his hand towards a pocket or underneath his jacket and into his waistline.

All I know is I was trying to move his hand behind his back, and he was refusing to put his hand behind his back.

Q. And then at one point, he was -- he was taken down to the ground. Can you just describe that takedown and, I guess, what parts of his body

hit the ground or what parts -- what parts of your body hit the ground? If you could just give a general description of that.

A. Sure. So it was -- it was a multiple-officer takedown. So I -- I -- again, I don't -- I don't recall where Deputy Madonia was at this time. I don't know if he was on the other arm.

I do know Officer Wise maintained control of Christian's lower body, so I maintained control of Christian's upper body.

Officer Wise maintained control of his lower body and his legs, and we basically -- we moved him to the ground.

So once -- once Officer Wise had control of his legs, I was able to put pressure down on his upper body and place him onto the ground. He went onto the ground face down.

I don't know what body part made contact with the ground first, but I -- Officer Wise maintained control of his legs as we went down to the ground, and I maintained control of his upper body and moved to a knee-on-top position, like I

described earlier.

- Q. Okay. And then from the time that you had him in handcuffs and you were bringing him into the car, was he slammed on top -- or slammed on a car in the driveway of 111 Barrett?
- A. He -- he was -- he was positioned against the vehicle, but he was not slammed against that vehicle.
- Q. And how was he positioned? Was he just kind of pushed towards it or what -- can you describe how he was positioned?
- A. Yes, sir. So he was -- he was facing towards the vehicle. We were behind him, and he was -- we maintained pressure against him and the vehicle.

Like I explained earlier, when we can put a fixed object in between us -- or when we can put the subject between us and a fixed object, it allows for greater control of that subject.

So whether that be the ground or whether that be a vehicle, when we're able to position him against a fixed object, we can control him better.

That was for the purpose of making sure that

he didn't have any weapons immediately accessible to him while we were transporting.

- And during -- during the time that that force was first used and the time he was in handcuffs, did Christian ever throw any punches or kicks at officers or no?
- I don't remember -- I don't recall him attempting to strike me. I can't speak for the other officers, though.
- Okay. Okay. Did Christian, at any Q. point during your interactions, make any mention of 12 wanting to go to Jones Hill?
 - I'm not even sure what that is. I think it might be like a psychiatric or mental health hospital? Did he make any requests for that?
 - Α. Any requests to go where?
- 17 Jones Hill. Q.

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- Α. Jones Hill?
- I don't know what that is, but I think Q. it might be, like, a mental health --
- 21 Α. It's a mental health facility that we 22 have in the city. I don't recall him requesting 23 that.

Q. And from your -- from your interactions with him from start to finish -- I know we talked earlier about how you've had experiences in the past where you're -- you have an inmate in your custody and you're observing their condition get worse and worse, their mental health condition get worse and worse.

Did that appear that that was the case for Christian or no?

A. Well, like I said earlier, Christian was -- he had a -- he would be in a very elevated state, and then he calmed down.

And it -- I would say that, when we got him into the jail, he -- his condition appeared to -- to improve.

So when we were on scene and speaking to him regarding the call of service, when Deputy Madonia was speaking to him, the condition worsened as we advised him of the warrant.

And then as we got to the jail and once we got him into the jail, I would say that, from what I observed, his condition improved as he calmed down. He became cooperative. He -- his elevated

state decreased.

- Q. Okay. And you were saying that, from the time that you went to do your paperwork until the time that you left, you -- do you have any personal knowledge of what happened over that period of time?
 - A. No, sir.
- Q. Okay. Okay. So I can jump over that stuff.
- What -- what injuries did Christian get
 when -- as a result of the -- the arrest or just in
 the course of his arrest at 111 Barrett?
- A. The most significant one would have been his contusion to his head. And there was a -- there was bleeding coming from the head.

And I believe that was the extent of his injuries during the course of the arrest.

- Q. And did he make any -- any requests or any statements to you or any of the other officers on scene or on his way to the jail that his handcuffs were too tight?
 - A. I don't recall.
 - Q. Okay. Do you know if his handcuffs

were loosened at all from the time he -- he was arrested on scene at 111 until he was brought into the jail?

A. I don't believe that the handcuffs were loosened at all from the time that we placed them on to the time that they were taken off, but they were double locked to prevent him from being able to tighten them, whether that be from him leaning on them while he's in the vehicle or pushing them against the seat.

They were double locked to prevent them going tighter without -- with his own actions.

Q. Okay. I know we're running short on time. I'm just going to ask you a few more questions, and then I'll just go through some of the incident reports, which they say what they say.

I'm mainly just interested if you can tell me if it's a fair and accurate representation of the report that I'm showing you. Okay?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And I appreciate your patience again and everyone else's patience with me.
 - So the -- the -- do you have an estimate of

the -- the time frame of your observations of Christian from the time you first got to booking until you went to -- until you went to do your paperwork and it was done?

Was it, like, 20 minutes? Was it an hour?

- A. That -- that's very difficult for me to estimate how much time I actually spent with him.

 I would say it would be -- it would be in the vicinity of an hour.
- Q. Okay. Okay. And -- and did you make any observations of Christian harming himself, whether it be by bashing his head up against the wall while he was at Jamestown jail over the course of the night or slamming his hands on the -- on the bench or punching a wall or -- did you make any observations of that from the time that you got to the jail until you were done -- until you were done with him?
- A. Like I said, when my -- my interaction with him in the jail, he was cooperative, relaxed. He calmed down.

He was -- from when I got into the jail and the time I left, he did not display those -- those

behaviors.

Q. And on the video, I'm not sure if it was your -- your body cam or not, but I could just ask it.

Did you -- did you make any statement to one of the other officers that, when you were in the -- the process of putting your gun away that you wanted to put him in the restraint chair because he was fighting or something like that?

- A. I believe I did make a statement regarding the chair, yes.
- Q. And what was the reason for that? Was it just because of everything you observed, the threats and the actions that he was doing?
- A. Correct. So when -- when somebody's displaying those behaviors, putting somebody -- putting a -- a resisting subject in the restraint chair, it can be very -- it can be difficult and it takes multiple people.

So I was basically giving them a heads up and there was going to be a good chance that he was going to be in the restraining chair.

He -- like I said, once he stood back up,

after hitting his head on the vehicle, he became cooperative.

And there's a lot of restrictions regarding restraint chair because of how much it restricts a subject's body.

There's actually time limits on how long somebody's allowed to stay in that restraint chair.

When a subject becomes cooperative, your justification for putting them into that chair, it would be -- the justification for putting him into the chair while he's being cooperative would be strained.

When he becomes calm and relaxed while allowing use to retrieve his property from him, we can't go from him being in that state to going, now we're going to restrict all of your body movement and place you in the restraint chair that's going to do this.

So at the time when he was actively harming himself and actively resisting us, it would have been appropriate to place him in the chair.

However, when he became cooperative and relaxed, that justification would be removed, and

we did not place him in the chair because of the way that he -- his state became calm.

- Q. Okay. Okay. And from the time that you -- that you guys got to the jail to your last interaction was with him, did you observe anything other than having him handcuffed on the -- on the bench within the vision of the officer that was going to be observing him to prevent him from, for example, hitting his head off the wall again or talk -- you know, I know he calmed down, but did you make any other observations of any other precautions taken other than that?
- A. Well, it -- like I said, he was under constant -- constant watch, and he was handcuffed to the booking bench. Aside from that, I don't believe there were any other precautions used.
- Q. Okay. I'm just going to show you quickly because I know we're a little over time, but I know we started late. So I'll make this quick.

I just want to go through some incident reports that I have and just ask you if they appear to be fair and accurate and then I will have you on

Obergfell - Zaccagnino - 08/16/23

your way. Okay?

Thank you everyone for your patience.

MS. D'AGOSTINO: Hey Blake.

MR. ZACCAGNINO: Yes.

MS. D'AGOSTINO: It's Mary. I'm just going to switch from my phone to my computer. So I'm just going to sign off, but I'll sign right back on.

MR. ZACCAGNINO: Okay. Awesome. Thank you.

BY MR. ZACCAGNINO:

Q. Okay. I'm just going to share my screen here quickly. Okay. So Trooper, I just want to show you what will be marked as -- I think we're on F. Plaintiff's Exhibit F. I have an E that I wrote on top because I apparently can't -- I don't know the order of letters in the alphabet, but -- but so this will be marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit F.

And it has Jamestown Police Department on the top-left corner. And then right underneath, it has Thursday December 10th of 2020, report time, 253.

MCCANN & MCCANN REPORTING

I just want to show you this document. It's two pages, and I just want to know if you've seen this before and if this is a fair and accurate representation of it.

- A. Yes, sir. I've seen it before, and it's fair and accurate.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. Let me go to the next. Okay. And I'm showing you what -- there's an F on the top, but I think we're on Plaintiff's Exhibit G. It has Jamestown Police Department Use of Force Form, and it has the date as December 10 of 2020.

Again, have you seen this before and is it a fair and accurate representation of it?

- A. Yes, sir. And it's fair and accurate.
- Q. Okay. Okay. And it's annoying because it used to have -- it would give me a preview, but now we have -- okay.

So I'm showing you what has been marked -- what will be marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit H, and it has a -- a G on the top. And it has case file number 1044 on the top-left corner.

Do you recognize this document here?

Obergfell - Zaccagnino - 08/16/23

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A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Okay. And is it a fair and accurate representation of it?
 - A. This is actually -- this was written by Officer Conklin.
 - Q. Gotcha. Okay. Okay. So you're not --
 - A. I -- I've seen -- I've seen and
 reviewed the -- the document, but I -- I can't
 necessarily speak to it because this is his report.
- Q. Okay. Okay. I'm showing you what has been marked as -- what will be marked as

 Plaintiff's Exhibit I, and it has an H on the top.

 And it has -- did we already go over this one or no?
- 15 A. I believe this is what we just went 16 over.
 - Q. Oh. I'm sorry. I'm sorry about that.

 Here we go. Okay. So I want to show you what will

 be marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit I, and it has an I

 on the top. And then it has case file number 1018

 on the top left. Have you seen this document

 before?
 - A. I've seen it, yes, sir.

Obergfell - Zaccagnino - 08/16/23 96 1 Okay. And is it a fair -- fair and Q. accurate? 3 Again, this is another report. I believe that these incidents happened after I was 4 5 off duty. 6 Q. Oh. Okay. 7 This was completed by a day-shift officer. 8 Okay. Okay. And the name -- does it 9 Q. say the same of the officer that completed this? 10 11 Α. I believe it's Officer Conti. 12 Conti. Okay. Okay. And then -- let Q. 13 me see. 14 Exhibit J. It's -- this would -- yeah. 15 Plaintiff's Exhibit J. It has document 14-7 in the 16 middle because I think it was -- it was E-filed from a prior motion on the case. Do you recognize 17 18 this or no? No, sir. 19 Α. 20 Okay. Okay. Yeah. I think the rest Q. is from after you left. 21

And then the last document that I want to show you is Plaintiff's Exhibit J. It has an M on

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the front -- or on the middle, and it has case --
or it has case 1:21-CV-00721-GWC document 14-3.
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Do you recognize this?

Α. Yes, sir.

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- Okay. And what is this document here? Q.
- Α. This is the 9.41 form.
 - Q. And did you fill this out?
- Officer Wise filled this out. This is Α. the form that we -- we give to the hospital staff. So they have a better understanding of what the condition of the patient is.
- And from -- from your understanding, Christian would have been seen at UPMC in response to this after his arraignment?
 - Α. Yes, sir.
- 16 Q. Okay. Did you review anything to 17 prepare for today?
- 18 Yes, sir. Α.
- 19 What did you review, just everything Q. 20 that we've gone over or --
- Yes, sir. I reviewed -- I reviewed the Α. incident report, the use of force, my body-cam 23 footage from the incident, and I reviewed with our

attorneys.

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- Q. Okay. And have you testified previously in any sort of -- in any civil case or any criminal cases?
 - A. Yes, sir. Criminal cases.
- Q. Okay. So all in criminal cases. Did the -- the City of Jamestown, did they have any -any discipline file that they kept on you?
- A. There would have been a discipline file. I had never received any disciplinary action.
- Q. Okay. And have there been any other either -- I don't know if the term would be civilian complaints filed against you or any other prior lawsuits filed against you that you're aware of?
- 17 **A.** No, sir.
- MR. ZACCAGNINO: Okay. I appreciate your
 time. Thank you so much. Elliott and Mary might
 have some follow-ups, but I appreciate your time.
 Thank you.
- 22 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
- MS. D'AGOSTINO: I just have a couple of

questions, but Trooper, do you want to take a break or are you good to move forward?

THE WITNESS: I wouldn't mind a quick break.

MS. D'AGOSTINO: Okay. Do you want to take

5 | five minutes?

THE WITNESS: Sure.

(A recess was then taken.)

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EXAMINATION BY MS. D'AGOSTINO:

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- Q. And sir, I just have a couple of questions for you, and then Blake may have some follow-up questions, but I promise that we're getting towards the end of this.
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
 - Q. So you indicated during the first incident that Mr. Powell was tensing up his hands when you tried to take him into custody; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
 - Q. If you're trying to take someone into custody and they're tensing up, does that -- is your understanding of your training, does that type

Obergfell - D'Agostino - 08/16/23 100 1 of behavior permit you to use force? 2 Α. Yes, ma'am. 3 During your entire interaction with Mr. Powell, did you use any hand strikes? 4 5 No, ma'am. Α. 6 Did you use any knee strikes during Q. 7 your entire interaction with Mr. Powell? No, ma'am. 8 Α. 9 Did you use any force beyond strikes? Q. So I'm thinking of chemical sprays or a baton or 10 11 anything like that? 12 No, ma'am. 13 Q. What was the nature of the force that 14 you used against Mr. Powell? 15 Soft-hand techniques only. 16 Ο. And were the soft-hand techniques that 17 you used on Mr. Powell -- were they designed to 18 overcome the resistance that he was displaying? 19 Yes, ma'am. Simply to maintain control Α. 20 of the resisting subject. 21 Q. And you were the one that placed 22 handcuffs on him, correct? 23 Α. Yes, ma'am.

Obergfell - D'Agostino - 08/16/23 101 1 Q. Is it possible for an arrestee to 2 tighten up the handcuffs given their behavior 3 during an arrest? 4 Α. Yes, ma'am. 5 Is it a prerequisite for an arrestee to Q. strike or attempt to strike you to use force? 6 7 Α. No, ma'am. 8 Q. Are you aware of what force was being used by other officers on the scene? 10 I know that Officer Wise was Α. 11 maintaining control of the legs. I -- I don't -- I 12 don't remember what Deputy Madonia was doing, aside 13 from when we got him onto the ground, he was 14 assisting me in controlling his arms. 15 Q. Okay. Your fellow officer, did you observe him using any hand strikes? 16 17 No, ma'am. Α. 18 Did you observe him using any knee Q. strikes? 19 20 No, ma'am. Α. 21 Q. Did you observe your fellow officer 22 using anything other than soft-hand-control 23 techniques?

Obergfell - D'Agostino - 08/16/23 102 Α. No, ma'am. 1 2 If you believed that the -- strike Q. 3 that. 4 When Mr. Powell was taken to the ground, did he appear to be injured to you? 5 6 Α. No, ma'am. 7 Q. You indicated that you witnessed Mr. Powell had some contusion and bleeding; is that 8 correct? Yes, ma'am. 10 Α. 11 Q. Do you have reason to believe that you or your fellow officer caused that? 12 13 Α. No, ma'am. 14 Who caused the contusion and bleeding Q. 15 to Mr. Powell's head? From my understanding and from what I 16 17 observed, he was causing that injury to his -- to 18 himself by hitting his head on the ground. 19 When you brought him to the ground, did Q. 20 you have any reason to believe that he was going to 21 begin engaging some self-harming behavior? 22 No, ma'am. Α. 23 At what time did you become aware that Q.

the EMS had been called to respond to Mr. Powell's injuries?

- A. I know that EMS was called while we were still on the ground with him, my partner. I don't know the exact time, though, but we were still maintaining control of him on the ground.
- Q. Was the ambulance called before Mr. Powell was in custody or after he was in custody?
- A. I don't recall if the handcuffs were on him prior to him -- prior to EMS being called or not.
- Q. Okay. After he was placed in the back of your patrol vehicle and you're transporting him to the jail, did you have any reason to believe that he would have been hitting his head on the -- the divider between the front seat and the back seat?
 - A. After he had already done that?
- Q. No. After he was already placed in the back seat, did you have any reason to believe that he would begin hitting his head again prior to him actually hitting his head?

Obergfell - D'Agostino - 08/16/23 104 1 A. No, ma'am. 2 Would it have been safe for you to stop 3 the vehicle and secure him when you were working by yourself that evening? 4 5 No, ma'am. Α. 6 When you ultimately arrived at the jail Q. and -- you indicated that you had to go put your gun somewhere is that correct? 8 9 Yes, ma'am. Α. So how far away were you from him when 10 Q. 11 he hit his head on the back of the vehicle? When I was walking back, I was within 12 five to ten feet from him. 13 14 Were there other officers surrounding Q. 15 him at that time? 16 Α. Yes, ma'am. 17 If -- did you have any reason to Q. 18 believe that he was going to hit his head again on 19 the back of the vehicle when you arrived at the 20 jail? 21 Α. No, ma'am. 22 Were you present when EMS arrived at

23

the jail?

```
Obergfell - D'Agostino - 08/16/23
                                                       105
1
          Α.
                I don't -- I don't recall if I was
2
   there when EMS was there.
3
                Are you a medical professional?
 4
               No, ma'am.
          Α.
5
                Do you know if Mr. Powell refused
6
   medical treatment when EMS arrived?
7
                According to one of the reports, I
   believe he refused, but I don't -- I don't recall
8
   being there for him refusing that.
10
          MS. D'AGOSTINO: Okay. No further
11
   questions.
          MR. ZACCAGNINO: I'm all set. Thank you.
12
13
          MS. D'AGOSTINO: Okay. Thank you.
14
           (Deposition concluded at 12:21 p.m.)
15
16
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				106
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107
1
         I hereby CERTIFY that I have read the
2
   foregoing 106 pages, and that they are a true and
3
   accurate transcript of the testimony given by me in
4
   the above entitled action on August 16, 2023.
5
6
7
                             Carter David Obergfell
8
9
   Sworn to before me this
10
   ----, 2023.
11
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13
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   NOTARY PUBLIC.
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108 1 STATE OF NEW YORK) 2 ss: 3 COUNTY OF ERIE) 4 5 I DO HEREBY CERTIFY as a Notary Public in and 6 for the State of New York, that I did attend and report the foregoing deposition, which was taken down by me in a verbatim manner by means of machine 8 shorthand. Further, that the deposition was then 10 reduced to writing in my presence and under my 11 direction. That the deposition was taken to be 12 used in the foregoing entitled action. That the 13 said deponent, before examination, was duly sworn 14 to testify to the truth, the whole truth and 15 nothing but the truth, relative to said action. 16 17 18 19 PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, Notary Public. 20 21 22 23

MCCANN & MCCANN REPORTING •

30:18, 91:7, 91:12 began [7] - 45:10, 60:2, 60:8, 66:2, 66:7, 71:13, 71:23 begin [6] - 36:15, 55:13, 55:19, 57:18, 102:18, 103:19 **beginning** [1] - 7:8 begins [4] - 22:21, 55:23, 56:7, 56:13 behavior [6] - 16:3, 36:13, 41:7, 99:21, 100:22, 102:18 behaviors [3] - 19:10, 89:23, 90:15 behind [12] - 36:10, 53:8, 53:14, 53:16, 53:19, 54:3, 77:16, 77:19, 82:4, 82:18, 82:19, 84:12 belligerent [2] - 56:5, 57.22 bench [8] - 24:23, 25:14, 26:7, 26:8, 26:15, 89:14, 92:6, 92:14 bending [1] - 63:11 benefits [1] - 10:6 best [3] - 7:4, 15:11, 36:3 better [5] - 29:9, 54:5,

59:13, 84:21, 97:7 between [11] - 16:12, 41:22, 60:21, 63:15, 65:17, 66:22, 74:22, 78:16, 84:16, 84:17, 103:14

beyond [2] - 70:18, 100.6

bigger [1] - 10:6 biggest [2] - 29:17, 29:19 bit [4] - 10:20, 34:6,

77:10, 82:1 Blake [3] - 6:3, 93:2,

bleeding [6] - 56:22, 57:6, 65:10, 87:14,

102:5, 102:11 block [1] - 31:15 blood [1] - 56:15

body [22] - 37:8, 40:2, 40:3, 40:4, 40:8, 54:17, 54:19, 54:22, 55:6, 55:9, 82:22,

83:1, 83:9, 83:10, 83:12, 83:16, 83:18, 83:22, 90:2, 91:4,

91:15, 97:19

body-cam [1] - 97:19

boils [1] - 10:7 book [4] - 32:15, 32:20, 33:11, 33:12 booked [1] - 21:7 booking [18] - 20:17, 23:21, 25:14, 26:7, 26:17, 26:18, 41:19, 44:15, 59:4, 59:16, 67:23, 68:8, 74:12, 75:12, 75:17, 76:7, 89:1, 92:14 **bookings** [1] - 41:6 bottom [3] - 48:21, 49:11, 50:6 break [3] - 51:3, 98:21, 98:23 briefly [3] - 7:18, 10:17, 63:20 bring [4] - 17:15, 74:16, 78:9, 78:18 **bringing** [1] - 84:2 brought [3] - 23:6, 88:1, 102:16 building [3] - 12:10, 61:17, 76:11 bunch [2] - 7:6, 25:21 BY [4] - 6:1, 47:12, 93:9, 99:6

C

caller [1] - 51:20 calm [4] - 16:9, 72:13, 91:12, 92:1 calmed [6] - 18:7, 72:10, 86:11, 86:21, 89:20, 92:9 cam [2] - 90:2, 97:19 campus [1] - 8:4 capable [1] - 13:11 car [22] - 13:21, 41:9, 41:21, 42:3, 58:2, 58:4, 58:5, 58:9, 59:17, 60:22, 65:15, 66:14, 66:23, 67:12, 67:16, 67:17, 68:4, 69:7, 69:22, 70:17, 84:3, 84:4 care [8] - 12:2, 12:4, 14:1, 14:2, 14:9, 19:23, 74:2, 79:13 cars [1] - 43:2 Carter [1] - 5:10 CARTER [1] - 5:10 case [9] - 14:15, 25:13, 86:7, 94:18, 95:17, 96:14, 96:21, 96:22, 97:23 Case [2] - 4:21, 5:2 cases [5] - 32:18,

71:19, 98:1, 98:2, 98.3 category [1] - 21:20 Cattaraugus [5] - 8:7, 9:1, 9:13, 10:12, 10.21 caused [3] - 65:9, 102:9, 102:11 causing [1] - 102:14 cell [3] - 25:3, 26:12 center [3] - 32:19, 44:17, 75:13 certain [1] - 31:9 certification [1] - 35:9 certified [1] - 13:9 chair [18] - 24:13, 24:18, 25:1, 26:19, 27:3, 27:10, 27:12, 90:7, 90:10, 90:17, 90:21, 91:3, 91:6, 91:8, 91:10, 91:16, 91:20, 91:23 chair's [1] - 27:20 chance [1] - 90:20 change [1] - 16:23 changed [1] - 29:4 charged [3] - 80:18, 81:10, 81:11 charges [5] - 16:14,

20:7, 20:8, 20:11,

Chautauqua [6] - 8:6,

76:5, 78:16

13:11, 51:15, 51:18,

20:16

Document 38-11

check [5] - 32:4, 32:8, 33:7, 33:9, 33:18 checks [2] - 32:21, 33:13 chemical [1] - 100:7 chest [3] - 27:19, 27:20, 40:3 Chris [1] - 71:12 Christian [52] - 6:4, 18:19, 25:13, 45:7, 51:1, 51:11, 51:19, 52:1, 52:4, 52:10, 52:14, 53:3, 53:7, 53:11, 53:12, 55:4, 55:23, 56:3, 56:17, 56:20, 57:7, 57:21, 58:4, 58:11, 59:11, 59:14, 59:19, 60:1, 60:2, 62:7, 62:21, 63:4, 63:5, 70:3, 72:6, 72:12, 76:21, 77:4, 77:6, 77:22, 78:6, 78:8, 78:17, 79:12, 85:4, 85:9, 86:8, 86:9, 87:9, 89:1, 89:10, 97:10

Christian's [8] - 54:18, 54:22, 54:23, 57:1, 58:22, 62:17, 83:9, 83:10 Christopher [2] - 44:9,

71.13 circled [1] - 47:1 circumstances [2] -

13:6, 13:23 City [14] - 9:16, 9:19, 10:16, 13:10, 14:23, 15:4, 20:23, 31:7, 31:17, 35:10, 43:9, 52:5, 61:15, 98:4

city [10] - 5:15, 44:17, 51:20, 60:8, 61:17,

62:11, 75:19, 76:9, 85:21

civil [1] - 97:23 civilian [1] - 98:11 classroom [1] - 8:15 **close** [1] - 67:6

closer [1] - 17:11 clothing [4] - 53:21, 54:1, 55:15, 71:7

College [1] - 8:3 combative [3] - 36:12, 36:17, 37:12

comfortable [1] - 72:1 coming [3] - 56:16, 58:14, 87:14

command [3] - 44:6, 45:1, 59:21 commands [11] - 37:3,

38:6, 38:10, 53:15, 54:2, 55:18, 56:6, 58:2, 58:12, 82:13

comment [1] - 79:17 comments [3] - 20:18, 77:7, 79:6

commit [1] - 22:5 communicating [1] -59.6

Community [1] - 8:2 complainant [1] -51:19

complaints [2] - 45:2, 98:11

complete [8] - 14:13, 22:2, 30:23, 72:5, 72:12, 74:10, 74:17, 79:11

completed [4] - 8:9, 72:11, 96:4, 96:7 **complying** [1] - 58:12 **computer** [1] - 93:5

concern [3] - 64:16, 66:19, 77:4

concerned [1] - 77:3

concluded [1] -

32:10, 33:6, 33:9 **conducting** [1] - 11:5 confirmed [1] - 52:4 confusing [1] - 6:21

105:11

57:16

condition [6] - 86:4,

86:21, 97:8

86:5, 86:13, 86:17,

conditions [2] - 31:8,

conducted [4] - 32:8,

conduct [1] - 32:4

Conklin [4] - 44:10, 44:19. 62:7. 95:2 connection's [1] -

69:19 consideration [1] -39:5

considered [2] -36:11, 37:3 constant [42] - 20:21, 21:4, 21:8, 21:13, 21:21, 22:22, 23:9,

23:13, 23:17, 23:19, 24:2, 24:3, 24:9, 25:10, 25:17, 25:20, 26:3, 26:5, 26:11,

26:13, 26:16, 29:1, 29:2, 29:3, 29:5, 30:2, 30:9, 30:15, 30:18, 31:20, 32:2,

32:12, 70:9, 70:12, 73:11, 74:9, 74:10, 74:15, 92:13

constantobservation [1] -24:9

constant-watch [1] -26:5

constitute [2] - 23:17, 29:3 contact [6] - 53:6,

53:10, 53:11, 79:22, 81:22, 83:18 contained [1] - 61:23 contempt [3] - 80:9,

80:11, 81:7 Conti [2] - 96:8, 96:9 continue [3] - 16:3,

57:3, 70:21 continued [2] - 59:11, 69:16

continuing [4] - 41:7, 56:9, 56:11, 70:22 Continuum [2] -

35:15, 35:19 control [32] - 34:20, 39:21, 40:5, 40:8, 40:10, 42:2, 54:5, 54:7, 54:11, 54:17,

MCCANN & MCCANN REPORTING •

54:18, 54:21, 54:23, 58:16, 59:13, 60:6, 62:21, 63:14, 63:17, 70:21, 83:8, 83:9, 83:11, 83:14, 83:20, 83:21, 84:18, 84:21, 100:16, 101:8, 101:19, 103:3 controlled [1] - 61:8 controlling [4] - 40:1, 59:23, 82:10, 101:11 contusion [4] - 65:9, 87:13, 102:5, 102:11 conversation [4] -78:16, 78:21, 79:5, 79:9 cool [1] - 47:10 cooperative [9] - 71:3, 72:7, 72:13, 86:22, 89:19, 91:1, 91:7, 91:10, 91:21 cooperatively [1] -71:3 corner [5] - 47:2, 49:6. 49:21, 93:19, 94:19 correct [7] - 40:13, 64:1, 90:14, 99:16, 100:19, 102:6, 104:5 **counselors** [1] - 18:5 County [11] - 8:6, 8:7, 9:2, 9:13, 10:13, 10:21, 32:19, 33:3, 51:18, 76:5, 78:17 County's [1] - 33:11 couple [6] - 6:17, 60:11, 64:8, 79:6, 98:20, 99:8 course [8] - 41:2, 42:7, 42:14, 63:22, 73:2, 87:11, 87:16, 89.12 court [3] - 11:1, 41:19, 80:12 covered [2] - 27:22, 46.9 creating [1] - 27:7 credible [1] - 17:23 **crime** [1] - 20:13 criminal [12] - 16:14, 20:6, 20:8, 20:11, 20:16, 74:18, 80:9, 81:7, 81:12, 98:1, 98:2, 98:3 criteria [1] - 23:15 cued [1] - 79:10 **curriculum** [1] - 31:15 curriculums [1] - 35:6 custody [46] - 11:13, 11:20, 12:1, 12:7, 14:5, 14:16, 14:18,

14:20, 15:15, 16:10, 16:13, 17:15, 19:1, 19:10, 20:4, 22:5, 22:10, 28:5, 28:17, 36:2, 38:4, 38:17, 39:8, 39:10, 39:16, 40:11, 40:15, 40:19, 41:2. 41:23. 45:7. 45:17, 49:7, 52:10, 55:12, 55:21, 64:17, 65:4, 75:20, 78:19, 78:23, 86:4, 99:15, 99:19, 103:5, 103:6 cut [1] - 70:15

Department [15] - 4:3,

4:6, 4:9, 4:12, 4:15,

4:18, 4:21, 5:2, 9:7,

9:10, 47:15, 48:14,

49:18, 61:16, 94:7

Deposition [1] -

deputy [1] - 51:16

Deputy [14] - 51:21,

52:7, 52:13, 52:15,

55:2, 76:20, 79:4,

79:10, 83:5, 86:16,

describe [5] - 35:18,

52:20, 52:23, 54:12,

105:11

101:9

D

77:10, 81:1, 82:21, 84:10 D'AGOSTINO [9] described [5] - 32:23, 5:16, 47:8, 93:2, 35:23, 37:6, 67:14, 93:4, 98:20, 99:1, 83.23 99:6, 105:7, 105:10 description [2] - 36:4, daily [1] - 19:5 83:2 dark [1] - 55:14 designed [1] - 100:14 date [5] - 47:17, 48:23, desk [5] - 25:15, 44:6, 49:12, 50:6, 94:8 44:23, 45:1 Dated [1] - 4:16 despite [1] - 58:1 dates [1] - 48:5 detail [2] - 7:21, 35:18 day-shift [1] - 96:4 details [5] - 13:17, day-to-day [4] - 10:9, 13:19, 52:1, 80:6, 10:10, 10:17, 11:6 80:20 DCJS [1] - 34:23 deteriorate [2] - 28:6, dead [2] - 35:23, 36:3 28:16 deadly [4] - 36:19, determination [2] -37:17, 37:18 15:9, 54:4 deadly-force [1] **determine** [1] - 18:6 36:19 determined [3] - 14:8, dealing [3] - 23:5, 59:11, 70:11 39:6, 41:1 dictate [1] - 54:7 dealt [3] - 18:21, dictates [1] - 26:22 41:15, 81:9 die [1] - 73:4 December [20] - 6:6, differ [2] - 22:9, 23:11 7:13, 34:12, 43:7, different [18] - 6:5, 43:8, 43:13, 43:16, 6:17, 7:10, 10:21, 45:8, 46:3, 47:21, 22:14, 25:22, 26:21, 48:8. 48:19. 49:9. 26:22, 29:22, 32:1, 49:14, 50:3, 50:16, 35:20, 37:1, 41:8, 51:1, 51:11, 93:20, 41:9, 42:20, 48:5, 94:8 51:4, 64:8 decision [1] - 14:22 differently [1] - 42:15 decreased [1] - 86:23 difficult [8] - 19:7, deescalation [1] -41:21, 42:3, 57:14, 37:21 57:15, 71:8, 89:5, defensive [6] - 34:19, 90:17 34:23, 35:4, 35:7, directing [1] - 36:8 35:9, 39:3 disciplinary [1] - 98:7 delay [1] - 7:3 discipline [2] - 98:5, Depart [1] - 93:18 98:6 department [4] disorders [1] - 31:10

52:12, 66:5, 76:10,

76:11

dispatched [1] - 51:14 display [1] - 89:22 displaying [3] - 72:8, 90:15, 100:15 disrespect [1] - 6:10 disrespectful [1] -29:7 distress [1] - 34:2 divided [1] - 60:3 divider [5] - 60:20, 65:17, 65:20, 66:1, 103:14 Document [4] - 4:19, 4:22, 5:4, 5:7 document [8] - 93:21, 94:20. 95:5. 95:18. 96:12, 96:19, 96:22, 97:2 domestic [2] - 80:10, 81:8 done [10] - 23:20, 24:5, 64:13, 68:7, 69:11, 69:13, 89:3, 89:16, 103:16 door [1] - 58:3 doorway [1] - 77:1 double [2] - 88:6, 88:10 down [27] - 10:7, 16:9, 17:13, 27:20, 32:14, 33:4, 33:6, 37:16, 40:3, 48:1, 51:3, 54:11, 55:7, 56:12, 72:10, 81:17, 81:23, 82:1, 82:2, 82:21, 83:15, 83:17, 83:20, 86:11, 86:22, 89:20, 92.9 driver's [5] - 58:6, 58:8, 58:10, 59:20, 60:3 driver's-seat [1] - 60:3 driveway [1] - 84:4 drop [1] - 14:1 dropped [1] - 14:15 due [1] - 57:6 duly [1] - 5:21 during [16] - 41:2, 54:11, 56:16, 57:4, 63:21, 73:1, 75:8, 82:5, 85:2, 85:10, 87:16, 99:13, 99:23, 100:3, 100:23 duty [7] - 13:12, 45:23, 62:14, 62:22, 62:23, 74:21, 96:2

Ε

E-filed [1] - 96:13

easier [1] - 58:16 easiest [1] - 50:22 East [2] - 5:19, 66:4 **education** [2] - 7:18, 7.21 effect [5] - 46:12, 47:21, 48:19, 50:3, 50:16 effective [3] - 47:17, 49:8, 49:14 efficiently [1] - 39:9 Eight [1] - 5:5 either [9] - 13:21, 18:22. 20:12. 44:18. 45:1, 69:10, 75:23, 76:16, 98:10 elevated [3] - 56:5, 86:10, 86:22 Elliott [2] - 47:6, 98:16 emergency [3] -60:13, 61:13, 66:10 **EMS** [14] - 5:4, 57:5, 58:13, 58:19, 59:2, 59:6, 59:8, 61:9, 102:21, 102:23, 103:8, 104:19, 104:22, 105:3 encompassing [1] -8:19 encounter [1] - 75:4 end [8] - 17:7, 17:16, 36:22, 36:23, 37:20, 69:18, 72:15, 99:11 ended [1] - 45:22 engaging [1] - 102:18 entering [1] - 74:23 entire [2] - 99:23, 100:4 entity [2] - 15:3, 15:4 environment [2] -58:15, 59:13 Erie [3] - 32:19, 33:2, 33:11 escalates [1] - 38:8 essentially [4] - 14:1, 32:13, 35:22, 65:23 estimate [4] - 19:6, 65:19, 88:22, 89:6 evaluate [3] - 58:22, 61:9, 76:13 evaluated [1] - 14:7 evaluation [10] -12:21, 13:9, 13:12, 17:2, 23:23, 24:4, 48:16, 74:5, 74:16, 75:1 evening [2] - 44:2, 104:1

eventually [2] - 59:17,

80:18

MCCANN & MCCANN REPORTING •

dispatch [2] - 52:3,

force [32] - 34:8,

34:17, 35:4, 35:7,

36:23, 37:1, 37:4,

38:3, 38:9, 38:13,

38:14, 39:3, 40:18,

47:16. 48:7. 48:8.

78:10, 78:23, 85:3,

97:19, 99:21, 100:6,

100:10, 101:3, 101:5

35:15, 35:19, 94:8

foremost [1] - 6:19

13:18, 97:3, 97:6

Form [2] - 4:18, 94:8

four [3] - 48:17, 63:1,

Four [2] - 4:7, 4:13

fourth [1] - 81:12

frame [7] - 15:17,

frames [1] - 7:11

15:20, 16:2, 16:8,

19:20, 43:21, 88:23

Franklinville [4] - 9:7,

9:12, 10:13, 11:3

Fredonia [1] - 51:16

front [6] - 42:16, 45:1,

77:20, 82:1, 96:21,

full [4] - 6:10, 9:9,

full-time [1] - 9:11

future [1] - 69:17

function [1] - 27:11

G

9:11, 71:8

63.7

forward [2] - 36:18,

Force [4] - 4:18,

form [4] - 13:16,

35:14, 36:19, 36:21,

37:17, 37:18, 37:23,

exact [5] - 45:11, 68:5, 74:21, 80:19, 103:2 exactly [6] - 33:10, 43:4, 45:10, 64:4, 77:5, 79:8 Examination [1] - 5:6 **EXAMINATION** [2] -6:1, 99:6 example [9] - 15:22, 17:6, 17:8, 22:11, 24:11, 25:12, 31:2, 67:2, 92:8 **EXH** [10] - 4:2, 4:5, 4:8, 4:11, 4:14, 4:17, 4:20, 5:1, 5:4, 5:6 exhibit [2] - 19:10, 96:11 Exhibit [12] - 47:7, 49:5, 49:20, 50:10, 93:13, 93:17, 94:7, 94:17, 95:9, 95:16, 96:12, 96:20 exited [1] - 68:15 **experience** [1] - 18:20 experienced [1] - 19:4 experiences [16] -11:9, 12:9, 17:4, 18:10, 18:21, 19:9, 19:14, 21:12, 27:2, 28:2, 28:14, 34:7, 38:12, 70:1, 73:22, explain [1] - 32:1 explained [2] - 79:18, 84:15 **extensive** [1] - 7:9 extent [1] - 87:15 **extra** [2] - 68:10, 68:23 extractions [3] -55:11, 55:14, 55:22 extremely [1] - 7:2

F

face [3] - 55:7, 56:16, 83:17 faced [1] - 63:8 facility [2] - 13:9, 85:20 facing [2] - 63:7, 84:11 fair [9] - 88:17, 92:22, 93:23, 94:3, 94:11, 94:12, 94:22, 95:21 fallen [1] - 56:19 far [11] - 17:5, 30:5, 41:7, 41:16, 42:15, 43:20, 67:2, 68:10, 70:2, 77:13, 104:7 fast [4] - 6:20, 60:7,

66:17, 66:20 faster [3] - 60:16, 61:14, 66:11 February [1] - 47:17 feet [1] - 104:10 fellow [3] - 101:12, 101:18, 102:9 felonies [3] - 80:3, 80:20, 81:14 felony [2] - 80:4, 80:8 female [1] - 26:2 females [1] - 26:3 few [7] - 6:5. 9:8. 25:19, 32:17, 32:18, 51:4, 88:13 field [1] - 9:3 fighting [3] - 36:14, 36:15, 90:8 figured [1] - 50:22 file [8] - 12:19, 13:7, 18:1, 18:4, 94:18, 95:17, 98:5, 98:7 File [2] - 4:21, 5:2 filed [3] - 96:13, 98:11, 98:12 fill [4] - 13:16, 13:18, 19:16, 97:4 filled [1] - 97:5 $\textbf{fine} \ [3] \textbf{ - } 18:3, \ 33:23,$ 34.14 finish [2] - 51:12, 86:1 finished [1] - 8:21 fire [1] - 76:10 firearm [1] - 62:12 first [17] - 6:7, 6:18, 8:22, 19:20, 64:13, 64:14. 66:22. 68:8. 80:9. 81:7. 81:20. 81:22. 83:19. 85:3. 89:1, 99:13

five [5] - 17:21, 18:2,

fixed [4] - 63:16,

73:15, 99:2, 104:10

84:16, 84:17, 84:21

flashlight [4] - 56:18,

56:23, 65:8, 65:11

flee [3] - 77:9, 77:15,

65:2, 67:5, 68:12

focusing [1] - 64:22

41:5, 42:21, 98:17,

follow-up [1] - 99:10

follow-ups [1] - 98:17

following [2] - 4:1,

follows [1] - 5:21

footage [1] - 97:20

follow [5] - 40:22,

focus [5] - 55:19,

77:18

99.10

45:20

garage [1] - 61:18

103:14

gate [1] - 9:5 gears [1] - 34:6 general [11] - 10:9, 11:10, 25:9, 31:2, 31:8, 31:10, 31:13, 34:8, 40:4, 42:12, General [7] - 4:3, 4:6, 4:9, 4:12, 47:16, 48:14, 49:19 generally [7] - 14:4, 14:10, 25:17, 50:23, 73:19, 73:21, 75:15 given [1] - 100:22 glance [1] - 51:7 goal [4] - 38:7, 39:11, 40:14, 40:19

78:11, 78:18, 92:3 Н hallmark [1] - 29:14 hallway [1] - 26:15 hand [15] - 37:5, 100:1, 100:12, 100:13, 101:13, 101:19 handcuffed [4] -

37:10, 42:10, 53:14, 55:11, 55:14, 55:22, 82:14, 82:17, 82:19, handcuff [1] - 42:10 57:17, 65:6, 92:5, 92:13 handcuffing [4] -42:15, 42:16, 42:18, 55:3

95:3 81:10 34.16 34.16 46:20 20:6, 74:8 38:19, 39:17, 54:4, 54:6, 54:19, 54:20, 55:4, 56:1, 56:8, 56:14, 56:19, 57:2, 57:3, 63:13, 63:23, 64:21, 65:13, 69:5, 70:20, 71:1, 82:21, 82:23, 83:1, 83:13, 83:16, 83:17, 83:19, 83:21, 84:19, 101:10, 102:1, 102:15, 102:16, 103:1, 103:3 guess [19] - 10:10, 12:23, 15:10, 17:7, 18:12, 18:17, 19:20, 23:12, 24:7, 25:9, 25:11, 28:1, 28:2, 30:3, 40:16, 43:18, 50:11, 81:19, 82:22 guessing [3] - 17:14, 28:8, 45:19 gun [5] - 67:11, 68:13, 82:7, 90:6, 104:5 guys [5] - 77:2, 77:12,

handcuffs [14] -38:16, 53:9, 56:9, 56:13, 63:23, 81:21, 84:2, 85:4, 87:20, 87:22, 88:3, 100:19, 100:22. 103:7 handle [3] - 13:13, 53:1, 79:11 handled [2] - 52:8, 52:15 handling [6] - 13:11, 38:15, 38:22, 51:16, 52:3, 79:4 hands [18] - 36:10, 37:8, 53:7, 53:16, 53:19, 54:3, 55:4, 55:13, 55:19, 68:20, 71:12, 77:16, 77:19, 81:17, 81:23, 82:4, 89:13, 99:14 hard [2] - 7:2, 37:10 hard-hand [1] - 37:10 harm [23] - 12:12, 17:9, 17:23, 18:13, 18:23, 19:21, 19:22, 22:18, 24:10, 27:7, 31:2, 34:2, 36:20, 38:20, 42:13, 57:11, 66:16, 69:11, 73:1, 73:3, 73:8, 73:9, 78:11 harming [16] - 15:13, 18:15, 18:23, 22:13, 22:21, 24:16, 24:20, 27:14, 34:1, 41:3, 41:7, 42:11, 72:8, 89:10, 91:18, 102:18 head [49] - 16:1, 22:12, 25:6, 31:3, 38:18, 39:16, 55:23, 56:7, 56:14, 56:21, 57:1, 60:2, 60:19, 60:20, 63:9, 63:11, 63:23, 64:20, 65:3, 65:7, 65:12, 65:17, 65:20, 65:22, 67:1, 67:12, 68:4, 68:9, 68:16, 68:21, 69:5, 69:14, 69:22, 70:17, 70:19, 70:23, 87:13, 87:14, 89:11, 90:23, 92:8, 102:12, 102:15, 103:13, 103:19, 103:20, 104:8, 104:15 heads [1] - 90:19 health [24] - 12:14. 12:21, 13:8, 13:12, 24:4, 28:5, 28:16,

30:1, 30:6, 31:8,

24:6, 70:13, 76:14, government [1] graduated [2] - 7:23, graduating [2] - 9:5, grappling [1] - 37:7 great [2] - 35:17, greater [1] - 84:18 greatly [3] - 16:12, ground [36] - 6:17,

MCCANN & MCCANN REPORTING •

gotcha [5] - 24:1,

31:9, 31:15, 31:18, 49:23, 50:1, 50:14, 50:15, 74:5, 74:16, 75:1, 85:13, 85:19, 85:20, 86:5 hear [2] - 16:16, 16:22 held [1] - 20:7 helmet [1] - 25:5 help [1] - 34:3 **hi** [1] - 6:3 hidden [1] - 55:5 high [2] - 7:19, 7:23 higher [2] - 15:3, 30:11 Hill [3] - 85:11, 85:16, 85:17 himself [6] - 69:11, 72:8, 73:9, 89:10, 91:19, 102:15 hired [4] - 9:6, 9:9, 9:16, 9:19 hit [24] - 55:23, 56:7, 56:13, 60:2, 60:12, 61:12, 63:9, 63:11, 64:20, 65:20, 65:22, 66:9, 68:3, 68:15, 68:21, 69:5, 69:21, 70:17, 70:19, 70:22, 82:23, 83:1, 104:8, 104:15 hits [1] - 66:1 hitting [17] - 16:1, 25:6, 31:2, 39:16, 56:21, 60:20, 63:23, 65:3, 65:16, 68:9, 69:14, 90:23, 92:8, 102:15, 103:13, 103:19, 103:20 **hmm** [1] - 38:23 hold [1] - 75:21 holding [4] - 32:19, 44:17, 75:13, 75:18 hospital [21] - 13:20, 14:2, 14:3, 14:11, 14:12, 14:16, 14:17, 14:18, 14:20, 16:19, 17:1, 18:5, 19:18, 20:9, 23:7, 23:23, 73:21, 74:1, 74:19, 85:14, 97:6 hour [2] - 89:4, 89:8 hourly [1] - 31:22 hours [3] - 28:11, 46:7, 73:15 hurt [3] - 30:12, 41:17, 65:1 hurting [2] - 39:18, 39:19

ı

ID [1] - 33:17

19:22

idea [1] - 10:9

ideation [2] - 17:22,

ideations [13] - 12:17,

13:3, 15:13, 16:16,

17:20, 21:16, 21:23,

22:11, 22:20, 29:18, 30:13, 73:1, 73:7 Identification [1] - 4:1 identify [2] - 13:1, 47:3 identity [1] - 5:9 immediate [2] - 68:18, 68:20 immediately [2] -53:12, 84:23 immobilized [2] -27:17 immobilizes [1] -27:15 improve [1] - 86:14 improved [1] - 86:21 in-service [1] - 31:16 Incident [3] - 4:15, 4:22, 5:3 incident [21] - 16:7, 17:9, 17:11, 46:13, 51:4, 51:6, 56:3, 72:19, 78:6, 79:22, 80:10, 80:22, 81:2, 81:3, 81:8, 81:9, 88:15, 92:20, 97:19, 97:20, 99:14 incidents [3] - 6:5, 51:5, 96:1 indicated [3] - 99:13, 102:4, 104:4 indicator [1] - 29:19 indicators [1] - 29:23 individual [1] - 13:7 information [1] - 53:1 initial [1] - 9:2 initials [2] - 33:8, 33:15 injure [2] - 40:16 injured [1] - 102:2 injuries [5] - 58:22, 61:9, 87:9, 87:16, 102:22 injury [1] - 102:14 inmate [10] - 11:19, 15:13, 15:22, 22:9, 24:9, 24:15, 41:16, 42:11, 42:12, 86:3 inmates [6] - 11:10, 12:11, 18:21, 25:5, 27:2, 33:23

inside [1] - 69:7 instance [4] - 66:3, 66:4, 66:22, 67:1 instances [3] - 60:11, 65:23, 72:18 instructor [2] - 35:1, 35:10 interaction [8] - 45:9, 56:17, 57:4, 72:16, 89:18, 92:4, 99:23, 100:4 interactions [9] -18:18, 51:1, 51:10, 73:2, 77:21, 78:4, 78:5, 85:10, 85:23 interested [5] - 7:11, 7:12, 11:21, 20:14, 88.16 interfering [1] - 77:2 interim [1] - 19:20 intermediate [1] -37:13 Internet [2] - 47:18, 49:2 interrupt [2] - 59:1, 63:19 intersection [2] -60:12, 61:14 intersections [1] -61:12 involve [1] - 35:14 involved [2] - 6:4, 37:9 issued [2] - 48:22, 62:14 issued-duty [1] -

Document 38-11

J

itself [1] - 72:20

62:14

J4 [1] - 57:19 jacket [3] - 71:16, 72:5, 82:15 jail [89] - 11:14, 11:18, 20:4, 20:8, 20:13, 20:14, 20:16, 20:23, 21:8, 23:13, 23:16, 23:21, 24:18, 24:20, 26:1, 26:4, 26:13, 28:20, 28:21, 28:23, 32:4, 32:8, 32:15, 44:17, 44:18, 44:20, 44:22, 45:3, 45:4, 45:14, 45:16, 58:13, 58:20, 59:4, 59:12, 59:18, 59:23, 60:8, 60:10, 60:15, 61:6, 61:14, 61:15, 61:16, 61:22, 62:12, 62:22,

65:16, 66:15, 66:20, 67:10, 70:4, 70:7, 70:11, 70:18, 71:4, 71:5, 71:10, 72:14, 72:17, 72:19, 74:4, 74:10, 74:11, 74:17, 74:23, 75:5, 75:7, 75:16, 75:19, 76:10, 78:2, 86:13, 86:19, 86:20, 87:19, 88:2, 89:12, 89:16, 89:19, 89:21, 92:3, 103:12, 104:3, 104:17, 104:20

ail [1] - 76:5

amestown [55] - 4:2.

104:20 **Jail** [1] - 76:5 Jamestown [55] - 4:2, 4:5, 4:8, 4:11, 4:14, 4:17, 4:20, 5:1, 5:20, 6:5, 7:13, 8:2, 9:16, 9:20, 10:4, 10:16, 11:4, 13:10, 14:23, 15:5, 17:4, 17:17, 18:17, 21:1, 24:8, 24:15, 25:6, 25:14, 27:2, 31:7, 31:17, 32:3, 32:18, 33:1, 33:5, 34:22, 35:11, 43:2, 43:9, 44:15, 45:8, 45:17, 47:15, 48:14, 49:18, 52:5, 75:11, 75:19, 76:6, 78:22, 89:12, 93:18, 94:7, 98:4

job [5] - 8:23, 9:3, 9:11, 9:12, 43:12 jobs [2] - 9:14 Johanson [3] - 44:10, 62:6 Jones [3] - 85:11, 85:16, 85:17 judge [1] - 76:2 jump [2] - 50:21, 87:7 jumping [1] - 27:21

Jamestown's [1] -

January [1] - 9:15

61:16

51:18, 52:17 **justification** [3] - 91:8, 91:9, 91:22

jurisdiction [2] -

Κ

Kaitlin [2] - 44:10, 62:6 keep [2] - 16:10, 46:7 keeping [1] - 77:20 kept [2] - 60:19, 98:5 Kevin [4] - 44:10, 52:7, 52:18, 76:19

kicking [2] - 36:16, 37:11 kicks [1] - 85:5 kill [2] - 15:23, 17:8 kind [20] - 12:10, 12:23, 13:8, 25:4, 27:12, 28:6, 29:18, 30:23, 31:10, 36:2, 37:6, 40:2, 42:11, 42:17, 51:3, 61:23, 62:12, 63:11, 71:21, 84:9 kits [1] - 56:19 knee [6] - 39:23, 54:21, 55:8, 83:22, 100:3, 101:15 knee-on-top [3] -39:23, 54:21, 83:22 kneeing [1] - 37:11 kneeling [1] - 40:3 knowledge [9] -41:12, 69:9, 69:13, 69:20, 69:21, 73:17, 78:3, 81:3, 87:4

L

laces [1] - 71:20 lack [1] - 29:9 last [4] - 48:7, 50:8, 92:3, 96:19 late [1] - 92:18 law [2] - 8:17, 12:14 lawsuits [1] - 98:12 layers [4] - 53:21, 53:23, 55:15, 57:15 laying [2] - 36:2, 55:7 layman's [1] - 35:18 lead [5] - 15:7, 16:17, 20:19, 21:23, 79:5 lean [1] - 17:5 leaning [1] - 88:7 learned [1] - 37:22 least [4] - 32:7, 37:23, 38:3, 75:6 leave [2] - 10:4, 45:13 leaving [2] - 66:2, 72.17 left [12] - 45:14, 45:15, 45:17, 72:14, 72:20, 74:20, 87:3, 89:22, 93:19, 94:19, 95:18, 96:18 leg [1] - 40:3 legs [10] - 40:7, 54:11, 54:15, 54:23, 55:1, 55:10, 83:12, 83:15, 83:20, 101:8 lengthy [1] - 78:16 less [2] - 60:9, 79:10

MCCANN & MCCANN REPORTING •

lethal [1] - 36:21 letters [1] - 93:15 levels [4] - 31:20, 32:1, 35:20, 37:1 Lieutenant [2] - 44:5, 62.5 lift [2] - 57:2, 65:13 light [5] - 60:12, 60:14, 61:12, 66:9, 66:11 lights [3] - 60:13, 61:13, 66:10 limits [1] - 91:5 line [1] - 37:16 lined [1] - 33:5 located [3] - 61:16, 66:6, 76:10 location [1] - 42:5 locked [2] - 88:6, 88:10 locker [1] - 62:14 locks [1] - 27:13 log [6] - 32:15, 32:20, 33:5, 33:11, 33:12, 72:11 logs [1] - 33:5 look [2] - 29:10, 32:14 looked [2] - 33:11, 65:7 looking [2] - 10:5, looks [3] - 37:14, 48:3, loosened [2] - 87:23, lower [5] - 40:8, 54:19, 54:23, 83:9, 83:11

M

ma'am [23] - 99:12, 99:17, 99:22, 100:2, 100:5, 100:9, 100:16, 100:20, 101:1, 101:4, 101:14, 101:17, 101:21, 102:3, 102:7, 102:10, 102:19, 103:21, 104:2, 104:6, 104:13, 104:18, 105:1 Madonia [14] - 51:21, 52:7, 52:14, 52:15, 52:20, 52:23, 54:12, 55:2, 76:20, 79:5, 79:10, 83:5, 86:16, 101.9 main [9] - 7:21, 21:11, 21:19, 39:7, 55:20,

71.6 maintain [10] - 30:22, 34:20, 40:5, 42:2, 54:5, 54:21, 59:13, 63:14. 75:20. 100:16 maintained [13] -54:10, 54:18, 54:23, 57:1, 65:12, 71:11, 77:17, 83:8, 83:9, 83:11, 83:20, 83:21, 84.13 maintaining [8] -39:20, 39:21, 55:9, 56:12, 62:21, 70:21, 101:8, 103:3 male [1] - 26:1 males [1] - 26:3 manipulating [1] -37.8 Mark [3] - 44:10, 44:18, 62:7 mark [5] - 32:14, 33:4, 33:6, 47:7, 49:20 marked [17] - 4:1, 46:23, 47:5, 47:14, 48:13, 49:4, 50:9, 57:19, 73:11, 93:12, 93:16, 94:16, 94:17, 95:8, 95:16 Mary [3] - 47:6, 93:4, 98:16 material [1] - 43:4 matters [1] - 79:13 Mayville [2] - 75:15, 76:4 mean [7] - 23:14, 59:1, 63:18, 69:3, 69:8, 69:23, 75:17 meaning [1] - 51:19 means [3] - 20:22, 21:6, 37:18 medical [7] - 50:1, 50:15, 60:15, 76:6, 76:9, 104:23, 105:3 meet [4] - 58:13, 59:3, 59:12, 59:22 memory [2] - 18:18, 78:15 mental [25] - 12:14, 12:20, 13:8, 13:11, 18:6, 24:4, 28:5, 28:16, 29:12, 29:20, 29:23, 30:6, 31:8, 31:9, 31:14, 31:18, 49:23, 50:14, 74:5, 74:16, 74:23, 85:13, 85:19, 85:20, 86:5 mental-health [1] -28:16

64:16, 66:18, 66:19,

mention [2] - 77:14, 85:10 mentioned [14] -10:12, 33:14, 43:1, 43:11, 63:2, 63:21, 64:8, 65:14, 67:9, 67:20, 73:10, 74:7, 77:8, 81:17 **middle** [4] - 28:10, 65:20, 96:13, 96:21 might [6] - 6:21, 12:11, 48:6, 85:13, 85:19, 98:16 mind [1] - 98:23 minimal [1] - 40:18 minutes [14] - 17:21, 18:3, 31:23, 32:5, 32:7, 32:9, 32:10, 32:13, 33:9, 60:9, 60:10, 89:4, 99:2 mischief [1] - 81:12 misdemeanors [4] -80:3, 80:20, 81:13, 81:15 misunderstanding [2] - 23:4, 73:20 moment [1] - 27:8 monthly [1] - 19:5 months [1] - 9:8 most [4] - 11:1, 46:9, 48:23, 87:12 mostly [1] - 8:3 mother [1] - 76:22 motion [1] - 96:14 move [6] - 27:19, 39:11, 57:19, 82:14, 82:17, 98:22 moved [4] - 54:20, 77:9, 83:12, 83:22 movement [1] - 91:15 moving [2] - 11:3, 36:18 MR [12] - 5:9, 5:14, 5:15, 6:1, 47:6, 47:10, 47:12, 93:3, 93:8, 93:9, 98:15, 105.9 **MS** [9] - 5:16, 47:8, 93:2, 93:4, 98:20, 99:1, 99:6, 105:7, 105:10 multiple [17] - 19:9, 25:22, 26:5, 28:22, 53:21, 54:16, 55:15, 56:4, 57:14, 63:9, 69:11, 69:14, 73:3, 73:4, 73:6, 83:4, 90:18

Ν name [2] - 33:15, 96:6 nature [1] - 100:10 necessarily [6] -15:21, 16:12, 23:13, 24:4, 33:2, 95:6 necessary [2] - 38:4, 40:18 need [9] - 16:22, 20:16, 26:20, 30:1, 34:3, 35:17, 48:2, 55:10, 70:3 needed [6] - 8:20, 14:20, 53:1, 79:11, 79:13 never [2] - 14:14, 98:7 New [3] - 5:20, 9:22, 12:14 next [2] - 32:9, 94:5 night [10] - 18:19, 28:10, 29:1, 29:4, 29:13, 44:2, 44:5, 53:18, 77:22, 89:13 none [1] - 5:15 normal [1] - 11:6 notarization [1] - 5:13 notes [1] - 50:21

notes [1] - 50:21 notice [1] - 50:15 noticed [2] - 56:15 notified [2] - 56:16, 65:8 notified [1] - 52:2 November [2] - 9:9, 10:2 number [5] - 33:17, 50:12, 68:5, 94:19, 95:17

0

numbers [1] - 48:4

O-B-E-R-G-F-E-L-L [1] - 5:11 Obergfell [2] - 5:10, 6:12 object [4] - 63:16, 84:16, 84:17, 84:21 objections [1] - 5:12 observation [10] -19:21, 21:14, 21:21, 23:9, 24:9, 25:10, 30:9, 31:20, 31:21, 73:11 observations [7] -15:1, 25:18, 33:14, 88:23, 89:10, 89:15, 92:10 observe [9] - 15:6, 16:9, 16:16, 17:10, 28:4, 92:4, 101:13,

101:15, 101:18 observed [10] - 13:17, 14:15, 28:13, 28:15, 28:19, 29:5, 32:22, 86:21, 90:12, 102:14 observing [3] - 29:11, 86:4, 92:7 obstructing [1] -81:10 obtained [1] - 52:23 obvious [2] - 21:10, 38:7 obviously [9] - 26:6, 29:21, 35:2, 36:13, 36:18, 37:17, 38:5, 45:21, 75:11 occasions [1] - 64:9 occurred [1] - 51:17 odd [1] - 25:4 Office [5] - 8:8, 9:2, 9:13, 10:22, 51:15 office [2] - 61:17, 79:3 Officer [19] - 54:10, 54:14, 54:18, 54:22, 55:10, 57:5, 62:6, 62:7, 71:12, 76:19, 83:8, 83:11, 83:14, 83:19, 95:2, 96:8, 97:5, 101:7 officer [36] - 8:10, 8:20, 8:23, 9:15, 11:7, 15:6, 17:19, 20:23, 21:3, 21:8, 25:15, 26:1, 26:14, 28:4, 28:21, 28:23, 32:4, 36:8, 40:15, 44:6, 44:18, 44:20, 44:21, 44:23, 45:3, 54:16, 59:21, 60:23, 65:18, 83:4, 92:6, 96:5, 96:7, 101:12, 101:18, 102:9 officer's [1] - 36:23 officers [15] - 15:1, 35:21, 57:12, 63:2, 63:7, 67:15, 76:16, 76:20, 78:22, 85:5, 85:8, 87:18, 90:5, 101:6, 104:11 official [1] - 43:12 often [2] - 19:3, 19:8 Olean [1] - 8:3 once [36] - 14:10, 23:20, 24:5, 36:5, 36:15, 52:9, 52:22, 53:5, 53:10, 53:11, 54:20, 56:13, 57:7, 57:21, 61:15, 62:10, 63:5, 63:8, 63:15,

64:9, 65:2, 70:19,

MCCANN & MCCANN REPORTING •

multiple-officer [2] -

54:16, 83:4

part-time [2] - 9:3,

partner [5] - 52:7,

52:18, 57:5, 59:5,

9:12

103.1

71:1, 71:5, 71:10, 72:1, 72:11, 75:14, 75:23, 79:10, 79:17, 83:14, 86:19, 90:22 One [1] - 5:8 one [33] - 6:18, 7:1, 16:6, 17:7, 17:8, 17:9, 17:10, 18:23, 26:7, 26:10, 26:12, 29:12, 30:10, 44:20, 44:21, 48:7, 54:14, 56:18, 59:5, 68:6, 71:17, 71:18, 79:17, 82:20, 87:12, 90:4, 95:10, 100:18, 105:4 one's [1] - 32:9 one-time [2] - 16:6 online [1] - 8:4 open [1] - 58:3 opportunity [1] - 10:6 order [4] - 80:7, 80:13, 80:16, 93:15 Order [7] - 4:3, 4:6, 4:9, 4:12, 47:16, 48:14, 49:19 originally [2] - 59:7, 63:7 outside [3] - 15:4, 51:17, 52:16 overcome [1] - 100:15 own [3] - 44:22, 76:1, 88:11

Ρ

p.m [2] - 43:22, 105:11 padded [2] - 25:3, 27:20 Page [1] - 5:8 page [4] - 48:1, 48:3, 48:17 Pages [9] - 4:4, 4:7, 4:10, 4:13, 4:16, 4:19, 4:23, 5:3, 5:5 pages [3] - 47:14, 48:17, 93:22 pair [4] - 71:18, 71:19 pants [2] - 71:16, 71:18 paperwork [10] -12:19, 13:7, 14:4, 18:2, 18:4, 19:16, 24:12, 72:15, 87:2, park [1] - 61:21 parked [2] - 62:3 parking [2] - 61:18, 76.12 part [4] - 9:3, 9:12, 35:13, 83:18

partners [1] - 68:19 parts [4] - 37:8, 82:22, 82:23 passed [2] - 74:3, 74.22 passenger [1] - 58:7 passive [2] - 35:22, past [1] - 86:3 patience [4] - 46:15, 88:20, 88:21, 93:1 patient [1] - 97:8 patrol [11] - 10:23, 11:4, 41:21, 42:3, 44:14, 45:5, 51:14, 57:19, 66:23, 67:12, 103:11 patrolman [3] - 43:14, 44:7, 44:9 peak [1] - 37:19 penal [1] - 8:17 people [11] - 17:14, 18:14, 18:15, 26:6, 26:23, 28:19, 28:23, 71:22, 75:21, 90:18 pepper [1] - 37:14 per [4] - 16:21, 32:10, 51:3, 74:5 perform [5] - 27:14, 54:9, 55:11, 55:14, 71:8 performed [3] - 54:16, 57:13, 57:18 performing [2] - 27:8, 55:22 period [7] - 28:6, 45:6, 56:1, 56:8, 73:16, 82:5, 87:5 permit [1] - 99:21 person [5] - 7:1, 17:10, 30:11, 33:16, 41:1 Person [1] - 5:7 personal [1] - 87:4 personnel [1] - 61:9 phone [1] - 93:5 photos [1] - 72:19 phrase [1] - 15:11 physical [6] - 8:15, 53:6, 53:10, 53:11, 79:21. 81:22 physically [1] - 18:23 pick [2] - 70:14, 70:16 place [14] - 23:16, 27:13, 53:15, 54:3,

54:4, 55:11, 56:13, 68:20, 68:23, 77:16, 83:16, 91:16, 91:20, 91.23 placed [10] - 54:19, 54:20. 58:4. 63:13. 65:4. 70:20. 88:4. 100:18. 103:10. 103:17 places [1] - 25:19 placing [3] - 53:7, 55:21, 56:9 Plaintiff's [15] - 47:8, 47:10, 47:14, 48:13, 49:5, 49:20, 50:10, 93:13, 93:16, 94:6, 94:17, 95:9, 95:16, 96:12, 96:20 PLAINTIFF'S [10] -4:2, 4:5, 4:8, 4:11, 4:14, 4:17, 4:20, 5:1, 5:4. 5:6 play [3] - 23:1, 23:8, 27:12 Plexiglass [2] - 43:3, 43:6 pocket [2] - 71:15, 82:15 pockets [4] - 53:22, 55:16, 57:9, 82:8 point [11] - 14:4, 53:17, 54:3, 59:16, 69:3, 69:5, 69:8, 69:12, 71:2, 82:20, 85:10 points [1] - 7:21 Police [18] - 4:2, 4:5, 4:8, 4:11, 4:14, 4:17, 4:20, 5:1, 6:5, 9:7, 9:10, 35:3, 47:15, 48:14, 49:18, 61:16, 93:18, 94:7 police [17] - 8:20, 9:15, 10:3, 11:7, 15:5. 17:19. 35:12. 36:8, 40:15, 43:2, 59:22, 61:18, 62:1, 66:5, 66:8, 73:8, 76:11 policies [8] - 22:7, 22:8, 22:14, 25:9, 25:23, 26:2, 46:8, 49 17 policy [17] - 7:14, 17:4, 22:18, 32:11, 40:21, 41:10, 46:11, 46:12, 47:21, 48:8, 48:18, 49:8, 49:13, 50:2, 50:3, 50:8, 50:16

port [4] - 61:19, 61:20, 62:3, 62:4 position [6] - 39:23, 54:21, 55:5, 77:20, 83:22, 84:20 positioned [3] - 84:5, 84:8, 84:10 possible [11] - 37:23, 39:10, 39:22, 42:6, 60:7, 61:6, 66:20, 66:21, 70:22, 100:21 possibly [1] - 16:9 post [1] - 75:21 Powell [16] - 6:4, 51:11, 51:20, 52:4, 52:10, 76:21, 76:22, 99:14, 100:1, 100:4, 100:11, 100:14, 102:1, 102:5, 103:5, 105:2 Powell's [2] - 102:12, 102:21 precaution [1] - 68:11 precautions [5] -19:12, 19:19, 41:13, 92:11, 92:15 prefer [1] - 6:9 preliminary [1] - 57:8 prepare [1] - 97:14 prerequisite [1] -101:2 present [1] - 104:19 pressure [7] - 40:5, 55:9, 56:12, 57:1, 65:12, 83:15, 84:13 pretty [8] - 9:4, 17:15, 22:16, 22:19, 32:23, 66:17, 73:22, 78:16 prevent [12] - 24:9, 24:15, 24:20, 41:6, 64:15, 66:15, 68:9, 69:1, 70:22, 88:6, 88:10, 92:7 preventing [1] - 27:19 prevention [2] - 49:22, 50.13 preview [1] - 94:14 previous [1] - 77:21 previously [2] - 63:2, 97:23 **primarily** [1] - 77:4 priority [5] - 39:7, 40:14, 55:20, 60:5, 71:6 prisoner [2] - 11:2, 49:6

prisoners [11] - 11:10,

11:12, 12:16, 19:9,

26:6, 26:20, 33:7,

49:23, 50:14, 60:22,

61:22 procedure [5] - 22:18, 40:21, 41:4, 41:10, 42:21 procedures [5] -20:17, 22:8, 22:15, 25:10, 62:11 proceeding [1] - 24:5 proceedings [5] -14:12, 23:21, 26:11, 74:11, 74:18 process [7] - 13:1, 13:4, 13:5, 15:19, 29:11, 41:4, 90:6 professional [1] -104:23 program [2] - 49:22, 50:14 progressed [1] - 59:10 progresses [1] - 29:21 promise [1] - 99:10 proper [1] - 29:8 property [5] - 71:14, 71:23, 72:9, 72:11, 91:13 protect [4] - 18:13, 18:14, 21:5, 22:1 protected [1] - 25:3 protection [3] - 80:7, 80:13, 80:16 provide [3] - 12:3, 39:11, 60:15 providing [1] - 68:10 psychiatric [3] -48:15, 48:16, 85:13 **pull** [1] - 67:7 pulled [3] - 47:18, 49:1, 58:9 pulling [2] - 36:9, 67:2 punches [1] - 85:4 punching [4] - 22:12, 31:3, 37:11, 89:14 purpose [6] - 30:21, 53:7, 57:9, 75:18, 75:19, 84:22 pushed[1] - 84:9**pushing** [2] - 36:16, 8:88 put [19] - 21:20, 25:20, 26:6, 27:3, 33:14, 36:10, 41:9, 53:13, 53:19, 63:15, 63:22, 77:19, 82:4, 82:18, 83:15, 84:15, 84:16, 90:7, 104:4 putting [7] - 21:13, 67:11, 90:6, 90:15, 90:16, 91:8, 91:9

MCCANN & MCCANN REPORTING •

Q

questions [7] - 6:19, 7:6, 88:14, 98:21, 99:9, 99:10, 105:8 quick [4] - 42:6, 46:18, 92:19, 98:23 quicker [1] - 60:15 quickly [6] - 39:9, 46:6, 46:8, 73:22, 92:17, 93:11 quote [1] - 73:5

R

RAIMONDO [2] - 5:9, ranged [1] - 8:16 rapid [2] - 65:23, 66:1 rather [1] - 58:14 reach [1] - 82:10 reaching [6] - 64:23, 82:6, 82:7, 82:11 read [1] - 5:16 really [5] - 10:7, 24:23, 46:8, 46:18, 73:23 rear [1] - 58:3 reason [16] - 21:19, 30:19, 33:21, 33:22, 60:18, 61:3, 61:4, 61:5, 62:16, 75:10, 90:11, 102:8, 102:17. 103:12. 103:18, 104:14 reasonable [1] - 12:17 reasoning [2] - 18:10, 21:11 receive [6] - 11:11, 12:20, 13:8, 31:6, 35:21, 74:15 received [9] - 11:13, 31:13, 31:15, 34:17, 34:19, 34:23, 35:3, 39:2, 98:7 receiving [2] - 35:8, 74:23 recent [1] - 48:23 recess [1] - 99:4 recognizance [1] recognize [4] - 46:11, 94:20, 96:14, 96:23 **red** [5] - 60:12, 60:14, 61:12, 66:9, 66:10 refer [4] - 7:10, 39:1, 48:4, 49:3 reference [1] - 24:11 referrals [2] - 49:23, 50:14 referred [1] - 26:9

referring [2] - 11:14, 79:14 refused [5] - 53:16, 77:16, 82:3, 105:2, 105:5 refuses [1] - 58:5 refusing [8] - 36:10, 53:13, 53:19, 56:5, 77:19, 82:13, 82:18, 105:6 regarding [20] - 7:11, 11:12, 12:10, 13:4, 25:10, 25:23, 26:2, 31:8, 31:17, 35:6, 38:13, 38:21, 42:23, 52:1, 59:6, 79:7, 81:9, 86:16, 90:10, 91:2 regardless [2] - 17:20, 18:2 regards [1] - 79:4 regularly [2] - 51:14, 76:12 regularly-scheduled [1] - 51:14 relax [2] - 56:12, 57:7 relaxed [7] - 64:21, 65:2, 71:1, 72:7, 89:19, 91:12, 91:22 released [2] - 76:1, 76:2 remain [2] - 71:22, 74:10 remember [3] - 73:5, 85:6, 101:9 remote [1] - 5:12 removed [3] - 56:23, 65:11, 91:22 removing [1] - 63:4 rephrase [1] - 44:13 report [5] - 88:18, 93:20, 95:6, 95:23, 97:19 Report [3] - 4:15, 4:22, 5:3 **REPORTER** [1] - 5:12 reports [4] - 51:6, 88:15, 92:21, 105:4 represent [1] - 6:4 representation [4] -88:17, 94:1, 94:11, 94:23 Request [1] - 5:6 requesting [1] - 85:21 requests [3] - 85:14, 85:15, 87:17 required [5] - 12:4, 17:19, 18:1, 32:4,

71:20

requirement [1] -

16:21 requires [1] - 12:20 reserve [1] - 5:16 resigned [1] - 9:18 resist [2] - 56:10, 59:11 resistance [7] - 35:21, 35:22, 36:4, 36:5, 36:11, 36:17, 100:15 resisted [1] - 77:15 resisting [14] - 27:6, 36:7, 39:6, 54:2, 55:18, 57:23, 58:12, 58:17, 64:18, 81:11, 90:16, 91:19, 100:17 respond [3] - 31:9, 52:13, 102:21 responded [1] - 52:6 responding [3] -51:21, 51:22, 52:2 response [2] - 31:18, 97:10 responsibility [3] -12:7, 38:3, 45:16 responsible [1] - 45:3 rest [2] - 62:1, 96:17 restrain [3] - 42:15, 67:4, 67:8 restraining [1] - 90:21 restraint [13] - 24:12, 24:18, 25:1, 26:19, 27:3, 27:9, 27:12, 42:20, 90:7, 90:16, 91:3, 91:6, 91:16 restraints [10] - 24:21, 24:22, 25:1, 41:8, 53:8, 55:12, 68:10, 69:1, 71:11, 72:3 restrict [1] - 91:15 restrictions [1] - 91:2 restricts [1] - 91:3 result [1] - 87:10 retrieve [2] - 71:13, 91:13 review [2] - 97:13, 97:16 reviewed [4] - 95:5, 97:18, 97:20 revise [1] - 48:5 revised [3] - 48:23, 49:12, 50:6 ride [1] - 42:2 road [5] - 10:23, 11:4, 11:17, 44:14, 45:5 Robert [2] - 44:5, 62:5 role [1] - 10:20 rotation [1] - 28:21 rules [1] - 6:17 running [2] - 36:9,

S

safe [3] - 42:6, 58:21, 103.22 safely [2] - 60:7, 66:21 sally [4] - 61:19, 61:20, 62:3, 62:4 sally-port [1] - 62:4 satisfied [2] - 52:9, 52:23 satisfy [2] - 52:21, 53:2 saw [2] - 24:11, 26:8 scenario [1] - 24:9 scenarios [3] - 8:17, 11:16, 25:22 scene [22] - 20:13, 52:13, 52:19, 58:15, 62:18, 63:20, 66:3, 67:15, 67:21, 71:9, 76:14, 76:16, 76:18, 76:21, 76:22, 77:12, 78:2, 86:15, 87:19, 88:1, 101:6 scheduled [1] - 51:14 Schimek [4] - 44:9, 62:8, 71:12, 71:13 school [2] - 7:19, 8:1 screen [4] - 46:17, 46:18, 48:10, 93:11 se [1] - 16:21 search [7] - 57:8, 57:13, 57:16, 57:18, 71:9, 72:1, 72:5 **seat** [8] - 59:20, 60:3, 60:4, 88:9, 103:14, 103:15, 103:18 second [5] - 6:23, 64:14, 65:5, 65:6, 67:1 Second [1] - 66:4 seconds [1] - 66:8 section [1] - 27:22 secure [7] - 32:16, 60:6, 60:16, 61:6, 62:14, 72:19, 103:23 secured [2] - 61:8, 62:23 securing [1] - 62:21 security [1] - 11:1 see [11] - 25:16, 27:23, 29:15, 33:10, 39:18, 46:16, 46:18, 46:21, 49:17, 82:10, 96:10 seeing [1] - 30:5 seem [2] - 21:10, 30:8 self [18] - 15:13, 17:9, 18:13, 18:23, 19:21, 19:22, 22:17, 24:10,

27:14, 31:2, 38:20,

41:7, 42:11, 42:13, 66:16, 72:23, 73:3, 102:18 self-harming [5] -15:13, 27:14, 41:7, 42:11. 102:18 send [5] - 14:7, 15:2, 16:4, 16:7, 17:6 sending [2] - 15:15, 15:16 sent [2] - 73:21, 74:5 separated [1] - 61:23 separates [1] - 60:22 **September** [1] - 8:5 **sergeant** [1] - 44:8 service [15] - 11:5, 31:16, 50:1, 50:15, 51:17, 51:23, 52:4, 52:8, 52:9, 52:16, 52:22, 53:2, 79:3, 81:5, 86:16 set [3] - 76:3, 105:9 settle [1] - 17:12 seven [1] - 45:22 several [1] - 28:11 share [2] - 46:17, 93:10 sharing [1] - 50:19 Sheriff [1] - 78:17 sheriff [1] - 28:4 Sheriff's [6] - 8:6, 8:7, 9:2, 9:13, 10:21, 51:15 sheriff's [5] - 11:12, 31:14, 34:15, 35:5, 79:2 shift [7] - 34:5, 43:19, 43:20, 45:15, 45:21, 46:3, 96:4 shifts [1] - 28:22 **shin** [2] - 40:2, 55:8 shirt [1] - 71:17 shoes [3] - 71:19, 71:21 short [1] - 88:12 **shortly** [3] - 9:6, 50:20, 75:5 shoving [1] - 36:16 show [12] - 46:5, 46:7, 46:22, 48:2, 48:12, 73:15, 80:12, 92:16, 93:12, 93:21, 95:15, 96:20 showing [8] - 47:4, 47:13, 49:4, 50:9, 88:18, 94:5, 94:16, 95:7 side [6] - 17:4, 17:12, 58:6, 58:7, 58:8, 58:10

MCCANN & MCCANN REPORTING •

88:12

sides [3] - 81:18, 82:1, 82:3 sight [1] - 21:3 sign [4] - 5:16, 33:8, 93:6 significant [1] - 87:12 signs [2] - 29:9, 29:15 silly [1] - 69:4 similar [5] - 22:16, 22:19, 33:1, 35:6, 41.18 simple [2] - 18:12, 37:2 simply [1] - 100:16 single [1] - 71:15 sit [1] - 26:23 situation [11] - 20:11, 37:23, 38:8, 38:15, 39:4, 39:15, 40:23, 41:14, 54:8, 59:10, 79:7 situations [14] - 13:13, 13:15, 14:6, 16:11, 19:14, 20:6, 26:22, 27:1, 28:9, 36:19, 41:15, 42:10, 74:8 six [1] - 26:6 Six [1] - 4:10 slammed [3] - 84:3, 84.6 slamming [1] - 89:13 **slash** [1] - 48:16 smacking [1] - 57:3 socks [2] - 71:19, 71:22 soft [5] - 37:5, 37:8, 100:12, 100:13, 101:19 soft-hand [3] - 37:5, 100:12, 100:13 soft-hand-control [1] - 101:19 someone [16] - 11:18, 13:1, 14:7, 15:14, 20:11, 21:13, 21:20, 22:10, 23:5, 28:4, 28:9, 29:10, 30:5, 39:16, 40:15, 99:18 **sometimes** [4] - 6:20, 13:21, 38:8, 71:22 somewhere [2] -41:20, 104:5 soon [3] - 59:20, 61:6, 68:18 sooner [2] - 61:7, 61:8 sorry [15] - 20:2, 23:4, 39:19. 43:19. 44:13. 48:10, 50:2, 50:8, 50:20, 58:23, 63:18, 67:16, 67:22, 95:14

sort [31] - 8:18, 11:8, 12:9, 13:2, 13:3, 15:17, 16:3, 16:8, 19:12, 19:19, 24:6, 24:7, 25:2, 28:1, 28:13, 29:6, 29:8, 31:6. 34:1. 34:2. 34:6, 37:21, 39:13, 40:21, 41:4, 41:10, 41:13, 42:20, 78:10, 78:20, 97:23 sound [4] - 7:3, 25:4, 29:7, 69:4 sounded [1] - 23:3 sounds [2] - 40:13, 66:12 speaking [5] - 20:3, 20:10, 52:14, 86:15, 86.17 specifically [1] - 12:14 spectrum [5] - 17:5, 17:7, 17:16, 36:23, 37:20 spent [1] - 89:6 sponsored [2] - 8:7, 9:1 **spray** [1] - 37:14 sprays [1] - 100:7 staff [5] - 13:12, 18:5, 76:6, 76:9, 97:6 stand [2] - 57:8, 58:19 standing [3] - 21:2, 52:20, 62:8 start [7] - 6:15, 10:1, 51:11, 57:8, 72:14, 72:16, 86:1 started [10] - 8:5, 8:10, 10:2, 30:9, 66:23, 68:8, 75:4, 79:23, 82:3, 92:18 starts [1] - 37:2 state [14] - 10:3, 18:7, 28:16, 29:13, 29:20, 32:14, 33:8, 35:5, 35:12, 56:5, 86:11, 86:23, 91:14, 92:1 State [3] - 5:10, 9:22, 35:2 statement [2] - 90:4, 90:9 statements 191 -16:22, 19:11, 22:2, 29:16, 30:7, 30:19, 56:4, 70:8, 87:18 stating [1] - 62:19 station [3] - 59:22, 66:8, 66:11 stay [1] - 91:6 stemming [4] - 52:11,

80:9, 81:4, 81:7

steps [1] - 66:14 still [4] - 18:4, 45:14, 103:1, 103:3 stomach [1] - 55:7 stood [2] - 52:15, 90.22 **stop** [2] - 50:19, 103:22 stopped [1] - 64:10 stops [3] - 11:6, 56:2, 56.8 straight [1] - 20:9 strained [1] - 91:11 strap [1] - 27:18 Street [4] - 5:20, 51:22, 51:23, 66:4 strike [4] - 85:7, 101:3, 101:22 strikes [6] - 37:12, 100:1, 100:3, 100:6, 101:13, 101:16 striking [2] - 37:9, 37:11 struggle [1] - 56:17 studying [1] - 35:14 stuff [3] - 42:17, 46:10, 87:8 subject [20] - 13:17, 27:16, 37:12, 39:7, 39:10, 39:21, 40:6, 40:8, 48:15, 49:22, 50:13, 54:6, 63:15, 63:17, 84:17, 84:18, 90:16, 91:7, 100:17 **subject's** [1] - 91:4 subjects [3] - 34:21, 38:22, 76:13 Sue [3] - 76:22, 76:23, 77:3 suicidal [13] - 12:11, 13:2, 15:12, 19:21, 21:16, 21:23, 22:11, 22:20, 23:6, 30:23, 69:10, 73:1, 73:7 suicide [4] - 18:22, 22:5, 49:22, 50:13 super [1] - 7:9 supervising [3] -11:10, 11:19, 12:11 supervision [9] - 12:1, 12:4, 21:4, 21:8, 29:3, 30:2, 32:1, 70:3, 76:2 supervisor [1] - 44:4 surrounding [1] -104:11 suspects [1] - 76:17 switch [1] - 93:5 sworn [1] - 5:21

29:15 Т tactics [6] - 34:19, 35:1, 35:4, 35:7, 35:9, 39:3 takeaway [1] - 70:2 takedown [3] - 54:16, 82:22, 83:4 TASER [1] - 37:14 techniques [10] - 24:7, 34:20, 37:5, 37:10. 37:22, 39:14, 40:7, 100:12, 100:13, 101:20 temporary [7] - 24:22, 24:23, 53:8, 55:12, 71:11, 72:2, 75:13 ten [2] - 31:23, 104:10 tendency [2] - 12:12, 69:10 tense [1] - 82:3 tensed [1] - 53:13 tensing [6] - 36:9, 81:18, 82:12, 82:14, 99:14, 99:19 term [4] - 29:8, 29:9, 42:12, 98:10 terms [6] - 11:13, 18:12, 35:18, 36:22, 44:2, 76:20 testified [2] - 5:21, 97:22 THE [4] - 5:12, 98:19, 98:23, 99:3 themselves [20] -12:12, 12:19, 15:8, 16:18, 18:1, 18:13, 18:23, 20:20, 21:5, 22:14, 22:22, 24:16, 24:20, 27:8, 30:12, 34:1, 39:19, 40:17, 41:3, 41:17 thinking [1] - 100:7 third [1] - 48:3 Third [1] - 5:20 thorough [1] - 57:15 thrashing [3] - 25:5, 39:17, 41:3 threat [7] - 12:18, 15:8, 16:6, 16:17, 17:23, 20:19, 23:6 threatening [3] -18:14, 18:22 threats [9] - 15:13, 16:4, 19:21, 72:23, 73:3, 73:4, 73:7, 78:11. 90:13

Three [1] - 4:4 throughout [1] - 56:3 throw [1] - 85:4 Thursday [1] - 93:20 tight [1] - 87:20 tighten [2] - 88:7, 100:22 tighter [1] - 88:11 title [1] - 43:12 today [1] - 97:14 took [3] - 14:17, 66:14, 79:5 tool [1] - 24:19 tools [2] - 24:7, 24:14 top [20] - 39:23, 47:1, 47:15, 48:15, 49:6, 49:19, 49:21, 50:10, 54:21, 55:8, 83:22, 84:3, 93:14, 93:19, 94:6, 94:18, 94:19, 95:9, 95:17, 95:18 top-left [2] - 93:19, 94:19 top-right [3] - 47:1, 49:6, 49:21 toward [1] - 63:8 towards [6] - 59:8, 62:20, 82:14, 84:9, 84:12, 99:11 traffic [1] - 11:5 trained [1] - 11:22 training [42] - 7:7, 7:19, 7:22, 8:9, 8:12, 8:15, 8:20, 8:22, 9:3, 11:9, 11:11, 11:13, 12:6, 12:9, 17:3, 18:9, 19:13, 21:12, 27:2, 28:2, 31:7, 31:10, 31:13, 31:17, 34:7, 34:10, 34:11, 34:13, 34:17, 34:19, 34:23, 35:3, 35:8, 35:13, 38:12, 38:21, 39:2, 39:14, 70:1, 99:20 transfer [1] - 35:11 transport [8] - 13:20, 13:21, 17:1, 20:12, 49:7, 59:16, 60:8, 66:2 transported [6] -19:17, 23:23, 74:13, 74:18, 75:8, 76:4 transporting [9] -41:6, 41:16, 41:19, 42:5, 57:10, 57:12, 61:21, 85:1, 103:11

transports [2] - 11:2,

treatment [2] - 49:7,

48:16

three [3] - 9:14, 47:14

symptoms [2] - 29:9, three [3] - 9:14

-MCCANN & MCCANN REPORTING

105:3 trick [1] - 6:22 tried [4] - 77:9, 77:14, 78:18, 99:15 **Trooper** [7] - 5:10, 6:3, 6:9, 6:12, 7:17, 93:11, 98:21 trooper [1] - 28:3 Troopers [1] - 9:22 trunk [11] - 63:10, 63:12, 67:12, 67:13, 68:4, 68:21, 69:7, 69:15, 70:17, 70:20, 70:23 try [3] - 37:22, 68:12, 69:10 trying [14] - 6:22, 36:1, 36:20, 38:6, 38:15, 38:16, 39:15, 46:6, 63:22, 67:3, 78:23, 81:20, 82:17, 99:18 turn [3] - 14:2, 14:11, 68:21 turned [3] - 63:6, 63:8, 66:4 turtle [1] - 55:5 two [8] - 8:2, 46:7, 60:9, 60:10, 60:17, 61:11, 65:22, 93:22 Two [4] - 4:16, 4:19, 4:23, 5:3 type [2] - 41:15, 99:20 typical [1] - 29:14

U

ultimately [3] - 13:6, 13:15, 104:3 under [13] - 12:1, 12:2, 21:4, 21:8, 21:13, 21:20, 26:11, 48:15, 53:6, 76:2, 78:9, 79:19, 92:12 underneath [8] -53:23, 55:6, 55:13, 61:17, 65:7, 81:19, 82:15, 93:19 underwear [1] - 71:18 unfortunately [1] -38:9 unit [1] - 57:19 unlock [1] - 58:3 up [24] - 27:20, 32:8, 40:7, 42:17, 53:13, 55:1, 57:8, 58:3, 63:20, 70:14, 70:16, 71:2, 80:12, 81:18, 82:3, 82:12, 82:14, 89:11, 90:19, 90:22, 99:10, 99:14, 99:19,

100:22

UPMC [7] - 13:10,
14:7, 15:2, 15:16,
74:5, 75:9, 97:10

upper [8] - 40:2, 40:4,
54:17, 54:22, 55:9,
83:10, 83:16, 83:21

upper-body [2] - 40:2,
54:22

ups [1] - 98:17

upset [1] - 17:15

use-of-force [2] 36:23, 48:7

V

vantage [1] - 63:16 vary [6] - 13:5, 13:15, 16:11, 16:18, 20:6, 74.8 vehicle [31] - 41:5, 57:20, 57:21, 58:1, 58:3, 58:10, 62:2, 62:10, 62:13, 62:18, 63:1, 63:4, 63:5, 63:6, 63:9, 63:10, 67:18, 68:15, 68:19, 68:22, 84:6, 84:7, 84:12, 84:14, 84:20, 88:8, 90:23, 103:11, 103:23, 104:8, 104:16 vehicles [2] - 61:21, 62.1

verbal [6] - 37:2, 37:3, 38:6, 38:10, 53:15, 58:2 versus [2] - 11:17,

76:16 vicinity [1] - 89:8 video [5] - 24:12, 25:12, 26:8, 73:15, 90:1

view [2] - 26:13, 26:17 village [1] - 9:8 Village [3] - 9:10, 10:13, 10:14 violate [1] - 80:13 violating [1] - 80:6 violation [1] - 80:15 vision [1] - 92:6

W

waist[1] - 63:11 waistline [1] - 82:16 wait [1] - 26:11 waiting [3] - 20:17, 21:6, 52:20 walk [3] - 32:13, 45:2,

76:12 walk-in [1] - 45:2 walked [1] - 71:4 walking [2] - 63:1, 104.9 wall [8] - 16:1, 22:12, 31:3, 31:4, 89:12, 89:14, 92:8 Ward [2] - 44:5, 62:5 warrant [10] - 52:11, 53:3, 79:14, 79:18, 80:4, 80:9, 80:21, 81:3, 81:6, 86:18 warrants [2] - 52:5, 80:2 watch [20] - 20:21,

watch [20] - 20:21, 22:22, 23:13, 23:17, 23:19, 24:3, 25:20, 26:5, 26:11, 29:2, 29:5, 30:11, 30:15, 30:18, 32:12, 70:9, 70:12, 92:13

watches [3] - 26:3, 26:13, 26:16 watching [1] - 25:12 ways [1] - 40:9

weapon [3] - 62:14, 62:22, 62:23 weapons [4] - 37:14, 57:11, 64:23, 84:23

weekly [1] - 19:5 weight [2] - 35:23, 36:3

wear [1] - 25:5

whatsoever [1] - 17:20

whereas [2] - 24:2, 29:2 **whole** [2] - 30:21,

44:12 window [1] - 43:6 winter [2] - 53:18,

57:14

Wise [16] - 44:10, 52:7, 52:18, 54:10, 54:14, 54:18, 54:22, 55:10, 57:5, 76:19, 83:8, 83:11, 83:14, 83:19, 97:5, 101:7

98:23, 99:3 witness's [1] - 5:9 witnessed [1] - 102:4

WITNESS [3] - 98:19,

witnesses [1] - 76:17 wondering [2] - 7:17, 51:9

worse [11] - 28:6, 29:14, 30:4, 30:6, 30:7, 86:5, 86:6 worsened [1] - 86:17 wrapping [2] - 40:7, 55:1 wrist [6] - 24:22, 24:23, 42:18, 55:12, 71:11, 72:2 wrists [1] - 27:16 written [1] - 95:1 wrote [1] - 93:14

Υ

year [1] - 71:8 years [1] - 8:2 York [3] - 5:20, 9:22, 12:14 yourself [2] - 67:19, 104:1

Ζ

Zaccagnino [1] - 6:3
ZACCAGNINO [10] - 5:14, 6:1, 47:6, 47:10, 47:12, 93:3, 93:8, 93:9, 98:15, 105:9
Zoom [1] - 7:2

MCCANN & MCCANN REPORTING